THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 52

1819

January 15—May 3

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1913

Jan-15th 1819

Wm McGee is Dead his heirs are most
ly Minors Lewis McGee Polly McGee William
McGee Martha McGee Samuel McGee Robt
McGee Susanna McGee Taylor McGee Davis
McGee

Sir you will observe that the land
Walker is the first named person in
the Different lists of sales these accounts
of sales are Drawn off in very much of a
Hurry but I expect they are as correct as I
could make them in the time and with the
means of information in my hands the
Business has been much more Difficult
than I anticipated which has caused my Delay
but I have not lost one Hair that could
be avoided and for fear that the time for
returning the Bill would expire have
hired Mr Robt Walker my Nephew to carry
the result of my labours to you I would have
come in person at this time but the Great
Ermin has turned Brother John out of
a warrant of forcably Detaining his premises
and in this Business there is such Difficulty
that it absolutely requires my presence I
will see you Next week if health permits
if you can progress in that Business it
appears to me necessary that the people
should be served with a notice of their
being made Dependants they generally wish
the Business hurried Brother John has the
utmost confidence in your pursuits

8498

if you notify the Different Defendants it would be well to them ready by the time arrive if you will to give me any other instruction before my arrival you will write me at any rate by Robert

Yours Respectfully

L W Greer

O. B. Hays Esq

January 15th 1819

Be so good as to Robt, for his riding to Nashville and Back

Oliver B. Hays Esqr
or
Lukes Whitsed Esqr
Nashville

per
A. Walker

Jan 15th 1819

1818 Mrs A. Jackson To Landers & Chandler Dr

May 27	To 1 pr scissors by Mlle Narcisse @ 6/ " "	1	00	
" "	" hair cord muslin & ribbon " " " "	"	93¾	
June 22	" 2½ Yds lens @ 3/9 By Geck " " " "	1	56¼	
	" 2½ " Ribbon @ 2/3 " "	"	93¾	
July 31	" 1 lb Coffee @ 2/7½ " "	"	43¾	
Aug 22	" 1 bunch Tape @ /9 " "	"	12½	
Sept 16	" 1 Loaf white sugar By Boy	2	50	
	" 1 " " " weighing 4 lbs 10 ozs @ 3/	2	31¼	
Oct 12	" 1 Brush @ 5/3	0	87½	
	" 2 Handkerchiefs @ 7/6	2	50	
				13, 18¾

8500

Received the within account in full
this 15 Jan 1817 Sanders & Chandler

Mrs A Sadler
Acct $13 1834

Jan 15th 1819

Mrs Gen. A. Jackson Dr

1819 To Sanders & Chandler

Jan. 15	To 1 bandanna hdkf. @ 6/9	1.12½
	To 1/4 yd. Book muslin @ 13/6	0.56¼
	To 1 fine comb. @ 2/3	0.37½
	To 1 hdkf. @ 4/6. 3 boss balls	0.87½
	To 1 Rippon's hymns @ 5/0	0.87½
	To 2½ yd. ribbon @ 2/3	0.93¾
	To 1 bott ribbon @ 9/	1.50
	To 5 yd. domestic @ 45¢	2.25
	To 4 yd. checks @ 4/6	3.00
	To 2 hanks sewing silk do	0.25
		$11.75

8501

Received the within A/c in full this 15 Jan 1817
Sanders & Chandler

Head Quarters, Fernandina, E. F.
January 16th 1819.

General,

After the departure of the last mail with my letter of the 12th I received from Major Glassell a report upon the subject of his visit to St. Augustine, which I have the honor to transmit herewith, accompanied by the enclosures referred to, with the exception of such as I had previously received copies of and forwarded to you on the 12th instant.

In the hope of being favored with your views upon the subject of my correspondence with Governor Coppinger, and wishing to avoid a controversy in which the want of authority on my part would necessarily restrain and place me under every disadvantage, I have con=sidered it to be proper to remain silent; but should the Governor fail to restore the Sergeant and wounded Citizens agreable to promise, I hope

8503

that I may be honored with authority to open their prison and liberate them.— The force now at this place, is not perhaps entirely sufficient to insure success in this enterprise; but it is very sufficient to authorise the attempt.— and in doing so to pre=
=serve the honor of our army and Country.

An additional Battalion with a naval force to blockade the Harbor, added to the troops here, would be sufficient to effect the reduction of St. Augustine with its present force; although the place possesses many natural advantages, and is strongly fortified. The Garrison is supposed to consist of near 300 Regular Troops, to which may be added from 150 to 200 militia.

My Aid-de-Camp Lieut. Burch who accompanied Major Glassell has nearly completed a sketch of the Harbour and town of St. Augustine, which will accompany my next.

Our troops at this place are unhealthy hav=
=ing nearly one fourth of the whole number on

the sick report. They have been afflicted for the most part with severe dysentery, produced by bad water, intemperance, and the want of wholesome vegetables. Doctors Buckner and Marshall are both sick, and permitted to remain at Charleston for the recovery of their health. Doctor Weightman is the Senior Officer of the medical department at this post, he is aided by Dr. Randall, both of whom appear to be valuable Officers.

A Company of the 7th (Recruits) under Captain Gray arrived on the 13th from Philadelphia - having been out at Sea but seven days. The Captain is in very bad health - the recruits are tolerably healthy.

I have transmitted copies of the enclosures, with the substance of the above, direct to the department of war.

I have the honor to be
with much respect
Your obdt Servt.

Major General
Andrew Jackson
commander in chief &c.

Edmund P. Gaines

8504

From General Gaines to
Maj Genl Jackson
dated 18th January 1819

My Dear General

Mobile
Jany 17. 1819

I arrived here yesterday, and will leave this in a half an hour for the Point. The Contractors have been here some months, and prepared to commence their labors. I must set them in operation under the usual embarrass=ments. But one of my assistants have joined me, Some of the most important of the plans have not come on, and the instru=ments absolutely necessary in laying out the works, and promised me have not been sent. I have therefore no other alternative than to devise ways & means for getting on, to the best advantage. If any delay should be incurred the responsibility is on my shoul=ders & the Great Men at Washington will screen themselves from blame. Excuse this hasty scrawl, the boat is now waiting for me; I will write you from the Point. Suffice any but respects to Mrs Jackson & your Military family yours Truly

Gadsden

8505

Capt. Gadsden
U S A

BILIZE
JAN 24
MEXICO

General Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Franked Letter Fr Gadsden
Mexico Jany 17th 1819

Jan. 18th 1819

(Copy.)

Translation.

Excellent Sir,

Under date of the 3rd. Instant fa=
=voured by Major James Glassell, I promised
your Excellency information in due time of the
results of the enquiry on the occurrence between
Captain Miller and some citizens of the United
States, which took place at St. John's River in
December last.

Having regularly and legally examined
the case, the results are, that Sergeant Augus=
=tine Santee, in the military service of the United
States, had been, in November last, on the
river Mayan embodied in a party of Amer=
=ican troops under the command of Sergeant
Blanchard, who appeared authorised by an
order from Major Burd, of the troops at
Fernandina. This party apprehended and
took off from thence three American deserters

8507

who had taken protection under our laws — this is proven by the declaration given before my tribunal by the aforementioned Sergeant Santee, and by official communications I had previously received from my Officers on Nassau and St. Johns.

It likewise appears in the course of this process, that Captain Miller, who commands at the river St. Johns by my appointment, had been informed of the conduct of Blanchard at Nassau, and that he had expressed his intention of perpetrating a similar insult within his (Millers) Jurisdiction, and having discovered from on shore the small Sloop in which were Santee and his companions, he made repeated signals for them to draw nigh for examination, which were terminately disobeyed. This data, and Millers' suspicions founded on his knowledge of what had been committed and expressed at Nassau, and which had kept him in unremitted vigilance, have given rise to the unreflecting manner in which he acted when he attempted

to apprehend them in the house where he found they had taken refuge – the results have been that two of them were wounded, and the other two made prisoners. Altho there are sufficient reasons for viewing those men in a very suspicious light, and particularly the circumstances of not having obeyed the signals, nor having presented themselves on their arrival to an Officer, it is proven that Captain Miller has acted with too much precipitation and violence, but for which he has been severely censured and admonished; and warned of a dismissal from his office should there happen a similar case, he is further ordered to an arrest of fifteen days in this place, and will suffer a pecuniary penalty, as an atonement for the excess of his conduct.–

Such are in brief, the intrinsic merits of this process: Captain Miller exceeded his authority, and he has been sentenced to a correspondent correction; But, Sir, your Officers are likewise culpable in this case; and

according to a reciprocity of Justice, they ought to be sentenced to a proper atonement.

Blanchard and Santee have invaded the sacred limits of a friendly frontier; violated the respectable privileges of a friendly nation; dragged from her bosom those individuals who had sought refuge in her support and protection; and trampled on the imprescriptable rights of man. Would your Excellency permit such crimes to go unpunished? When your Excellency should apprehend within the territory of your government, any Officers of mine committing such acts, I should not complain if you ordered them to be shot.

I therefore request of your Excellency in the name of the King my sovereign, whose rights and dignities I am bound to support and defend in this province, which his royal pleasure has placed under my command, that you will order to the aggressors Blanchard and Santee, such punishment as they deserve;

and that you will be pleased to pass your Excellency's orders to Major Burd, and other military persons of your jurisdiction, not to authorise in future such expeditions, subversive of that union and friendship which ought to exist between two neighbouring nations; and which really attacks the rights of each.

The Lieutenant of light Dragoons, Don Basto Gonzales, is charged by me to present this letter to your Excellency, and at the same time to deliver the four americans, who have all resulted innocent except Santee, as I had promised your Excellency in my aforementioned letter of the third instant. I have the honour of reasuring your Excellency of my respectfull and sincere regard.

God preserve you many years, &c.

Augustine, E. Florida, 18th Jan. 1819.

8509

(Signed) Jose Coppinger

His Exy. Edmund P. Gaines
Major General Comdg. on a. Island

Translated by me
(Signed.) Geo. J. F. Clarke

Certified,
Danl. E. Busch,
A. D. Camp.

Letter from Governor
Coppinger to General
Gaines. dated 18th Jany
1819 —

0123

Copy

Head Quarters S. Dep.t
New Orleans Jan.y 19. 1819

Sir,

You are hereby directed to repair forthwith to this place and relieve Capt. Thos. F. Hunt A. D. C. to Gen. who is under orders for Pensacola.

You will receive from Capt. Hunt all the public property appertaining to the Qr. Masters Department and all funds which he may have in his possession appropriated for the expenditures of the Dep.t giving duplicate receipts for the same.

By Order

Very respectfully
I am, Sir,
Yr. Mo. Obd. Serv.t
L. Cotheburg
Aide de Camp

8511-/2

Special order from
Gen. Pipkin —
Directs the person
(not stated who to whom
it is addressed to as-
=sume the duties
of A. D. C. M. Gen.
in place of Capt
Hunt, who is or-
=dered to Pensacola.

Jany 19th. 1819

Hd. Qrs. Fernandina E.F.
January 19. 1819

General,

accompanying this you will receive a sketch of the Harbour and town of St. Augustine, with explanatory notes, by my aid de camp St. Burch.

I have the honor to be
your most obt. Servt.
Edmund P. Gaines

Major General
Andrew Jackson
Commander in chief
Division of the south
Nashville Tennessee

see map in portfolio

8513

Letter from General
Gaines to Maj Genl
Jackson. enclosing
the Report of Lieut
Bonich with a plan
of the town of St
Augustine
Jany 9th 1819

Fort Hawkins, Geo, 19. Janr. 1819.

Dear General &c

I gladly imbrace the opportunity of addressing a few lines to you by our mutual & worthy friend Doctor Walmsley, who has been a long time confined in the Creek Nation. —

I have nothing to communicate to you more than to express my friendship; and great anxiety for your health &c. —

I shall allways be proud to be numbered on the catalogue among your warmest friends — My gratitude for the many friendly services you have rendered me shall only cease when I exist no more. —

Your political enemys in this quarter has but little to say for themselves at this time —

Mrs Davis is well & joins me in a tender of her respects to Mrs Jackson & yourself —

I am with the tenderness of respect & Estem yours &c

Wm Davis

Maj. Genl A. Jackson

8515

From Maj Davis
19th Jany 1819

Maj Genl
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tenn.

Dolton Walmsley

Franks Maj Davis &
Maj Genl Jackson
Tenn.

Camp Bell's Station, East Tennessee:
On my Route to New Orleans.
21st Jany 1819

Sir,

I am constrained, as well by a sense of Military propriety as in justice to myself to address you on a very unpleasant subject. –

In the correspondence between the Governor ~~of Geo~~ Rabun and yourself, I find my name introduced by the Governor in a manner to wound my feelings as a man, and my reputation as an Officer. – The paragraph to which I allude stands thus: – "If Colt. Hayne and his 300 "400 Tennesseans made a movement for the security "of the pretended aggrieved point of Georgia, it certainly "was a very unsuccessful one." –

The cause of the movement to which Governor Rabun refers, & its consequence, I will briefly state. –

Some time between the 10th & 15th of March last, the Brigade of West Tennessee Volunteers, which you did me the honor to place under my Command reached Fort Hawkins in the State of Georgia. – Scarcely had my Encampment been formed, when an Express arrived

from

8517

the Town of Hartford in that State with letters from its most respectable inhabitants stating in the most explicit & positive terms, "that all of the hostile Indians were moving upon that Frontier, and were within strikingdistance of Hartford", and urging me in the most earnest manner to protect & save their Town. I with all expedition, by forced marches, at the head of 400 Mounted Tennessees, repaired to the Spot. On my arrival that brave and most excellent Officer Major Russell of the Army - so well known & so highly esteemed by the people of the West, was immediately sent out to Reconnoitre, and after being out a day & a Night returned, & reported he could not discover any appearance of Indians or sign of Indian Trails. - There exists not a man in whose enterprise, gallantry knowledge & Experience more reliance could be placed, than Major Russell. -

It could not be unknown to Governor Rabun that I found the Frontier inhabitants of Georgia in a most dreadful state of suspense & alarm, deserting their habitations, and it is well known

that

the Movement in Question, which Governor Robinson has been pleased to call so very unsuccessful, did calm their fears, & that I left them in tranquillity & security. — This is a plain statement of facts, and without ascribing Motives to this observation of Gov. Robinson — Justice to myself requires me to pronounce it most incorrect — and having no feeling — dates in truth.

I have the honor,
to be Sir;
with the greatest respect
yr ob. Servant
Arthur. P. Dayne
Insp. Genl. S. D. —
State Comdg Officer
Tennessee Volunteers.

To,
Major General
Andrew Jackson —
Comdg Southern Army
Washington City

8518

It is my earnest wish that this letter & my answer be published in the National Intelligencer. T

Copy of Hayne's letter to Genl Jackson

Nullifying Proclamation

Copy of Jackson's letter to Hayne

Private. Campbell's Station near Knoxville (E. T.)
21st. Jany 1819

My Dear General,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 15th. inst. from Abingdon, Virginia. — I lament very much that I should have passed you without seeing you. — You took the Right hand Road after leaving Knoxville six miles, in your Route Eastward, and I the Right hand Road immediately after leaving Abingdon in my Route westward. — I should have remained in Washington, but Col. Butler told me, that in your last letter to him, you said if you went on, you wished those Officers of yr Staff that were with you during the Campaign, to remain in the City. — I need not now tell you, that at whatever place I could most effectually serve you, there I would always wish to be found, because in serving you I always serve the Cause of Justice & Humanity. —

I wrote you a long letter a few days before I left the City. — If you have not yet received it, you will before this reaches you. — I therefore will not recapitulate in this, what I said in that. — I trust and believe that my opinions and sentiments as therein expressed, will very shortly be realized. — I cannot for a

a moment doubt, but that your Business will terminate to your entire satisfaction. Since I last saw you, I have travelled thro' West & East Tennessee, thro' Kentucky, thro' Ohio, thro the Western & Eastern parts of Pennsylvania, and the whole of Virginia - have been much in Baltimore & Philadelphia - and the united voice of the people of those States & Towns (and I have taken great pains to inform myself) approve of your conduct in every respect. - And the people of the United States, at Large, entertain precisely the same opinion with the people of those States. - So does the Administration, to wit, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Adams. - Mr. Monroe is yr friend. - He has identified you with himself. - After the most mature reflection and deliberation, upon all of yr operations, he has covered yr conduct. - But I am candid to confess, that he did not adopt this line of conduct (in my mind) as soon as he ought to have done. - Mr. Adams has done honor to his Country and himself). - He has immortalized his name, and must now be looked upon as one of our most able Statesmen. - But General, the object of the "Blue Lights" is an indirect attack upon Mr.

Monroe

himself, to shake his second election, and in order to reach him they first commence a most unprincipled and diabolical Direct attack on you.— The very men at the Head of this Business, in their hearts approve of all of yr Conduct.— But the great South American speech during the last Session of Congress has failed, and they are determined to try at least how they can Pervert the Seminole Campaign, so as to be made to answer their, wicked and abominable purposes.— But Sir, it must it will fail.— Have only a little patience, and you will see how it will all end.— It is true you have been placed by the Demagogy of our Country, in a situation the most irritating and provoking, calculated to excite all of your feelings: one in fact which it is too much for Patience, Philosophy or even Christianity itself to bear with.— It is impossible that the intelligent and honest part of Congress, can be so placed upon by designing men, as to suffer all of their Sympathies to be excited, for two Wretches, that Identified themselves with Savage herds, and who were the Cause of the War, and those evils inseparable to War, and at the same time to suffer their Sympathies on our own side of the Question, (to wit, for the

8520

murders

which have taken place since 1814, amounting to at least 500 men, women, & children, all our own Countrymen,) to lay dead in their Bosoms and not to excite one Tear .- I can never believe they will act thus till I see it .-

On my arrival at Nashville, I shall pass a few days with my friends, and then proceed to Brigs. Generals & Replevs Depts. and commence an Inspection of the troops and certifi-cates, from Mississippi to Norfolk .- It is my wish to write you from time to time, and shall be glad to know where I shall direct my letters .- Please to let me hear from you at Nashville. I have requested Col. Gibson, to speak to you on some matters relative to myself, but I have charged him not to do so till you are perfectly at leisure .- I could not, at this time trouble you by writing to you on the subject myself .-

Your friends in this Quarter, and every man is your friend, will suffer great anxiety till the result of your business is known .- Recollect Genl. under every circumstance, the sentiment of the Nation goes along with you - and of that consolation, under every vicissitude of fortune, none can Rob you of .- I am your faithful and affectionate friend .-

J. P. Hayne

To
Maj. Genl. Jackson

From Col. J. P. Hayne

Ms. 21st Jan 1819.
Haynes' letter
to
Genl. Jackson
on the Seminole war.
M -
giving people's
feeling & appreciation of Jackson

8521

Enclosed in: 1830, Nov. 29. "Amicus Patriae" to Jackson q.v.

SPEECH

OF THE

HON. JAMES TALLMADGE, Jun.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

On the Seminole War.

JANUARY 22, 1819.

In committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. *Pleasants* in the chair,) the following resolution, reported by the committee on military affairs, together with the amendments proposed thereto, by Mr. *Cobb*, being under consideration, viz.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States disapproves the proceedings in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister.

The amendments proposed by Mr. *Cobb*, are as follow:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill to this house, prohibiting, in time of peace, or in time of war with any Indian tribe or tribes only, the execution of any captive, taken by the army of the United States, without the approbation of such execution by the President.

Resolved, That this house disapproves of the seizure of the posts of St. Marks and Pensacola, and the fortress of Barrancas, contrary to orders, and in violation of the constitution.

Resolved, That the same committee be also instructed to prepare and report a bill prohibiting the march of the army of the United States, or any corps thereof, into any foreign territory, without the previous authorization of Congress, except it be in the case of fresh pursuit of a defeated enemy of the United States, taking refuge within such foreign territory.

Mr. TALLMADGE, of New-York. In rising to address the House at so late an hour of the day, when the attention of the House was necessarily fatigued by those who had preceded him, and its patience somewhat exhausted, Mr. T. said, he was aware of the dangers that awaited him; he was aware of the perils, that he must encounter in attempting to proceed. But, Mr. T. said, the resolutions under consideration were so important in their nature, and so replete with consequences of such magnitude, involving the interest and the honor of our country, that a sense of duty impelled him to go on.

Sir, said Mr. T. a question of *war* discussed in the highest deliberative assembly known, to a free people, can never fail to become a question of great individual excitement—of great public interest. Its cause, and its consequences, to the public happiness, present it in an aspect almost appalling. But, said he, when the friends of the proposed resolutions tell this House, and tell this nation, that, in addition to the question of the Seminole war and its natural consequences, which we are called upon to discuss in its progress, the constitution of our country has been violated by military power, and the honor of our nation stained by base and inhuman cruelties—it is then, sir, that the question assumes an aspect of ten-fold more importance, and calculated to excite the feelings of this House and to arouse the spirit of the nation. Such, said Mr. T. is the question now presented for discussion. It was due to himself to confess to this House that his feelings were excited upon the occasion, and that he entered upon the discussion with a determination to meet it in all its bearings. But, he said, while he thus frankly avowed his feelings, he begged the indulgence to add, that, while he intended his course in debate should be marked with zeal and decision, yet he also intended to observe the decorum in debate due to the dignity of this House. He said it was his pride to say that, since he had had the honor of a seat on this floor, he never had used against any member a harsh expression or severe allusion, and that he never would. He tendered his acknowledgements to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cobb) for the example he had set in the opening—ardent in debate, but temperate in expression. Mr. T. said it should be his course; he hoped others would al-

so observe the example. His own opinion was decisively formed upon full examination of all the documents—and, while he did not doubt of the proper result, and which he should endeavor to prevail on this house to adopt; yet, he was free to declare, there was ample room for difference of opinion, and, therefore, he was not inclined to cast any imputations upon those from whom he might differ. He was disposed to proffer to them the most charitable indulgence, and he was the more desirous they should accept from him the proffer, because he solicited it for himself from them in return.

Mr. T. said a doubt had already been expressed whether this house had the power to discuss and express its opinion upon the present subject, and a hope had been intimated that those who opposed the resolutions would not put that opposition upon the want of right and power in the house, and thus prevent the enquiry. He said, as for himself, he would not. It was a point upon which he had no doubts. A great national question had arisen, connected with a recent war, and which had justly excited public feeling—it was in his opinion fit and proper that the representatives of the people should investigate the subject and express their opinion. Mr. T said, it was asserted that the major general, who had conducted the war in its progress, had violated his orders—had broken the constitution, and had, by cruelties, dishonored our national character. Yet said he, the President, from whom those orders emanated, has not arrested him, but has approved of his proceedings, and, consequently, stands responsible for the result. Whatever doubts might have been entertained as to our powers in the question between this house and the major general, ap-approved and adopted as the tansactions had peen by the President, it is now a question between him and the public; and no doubt of our powers could be reasonably entertained. Mr. T. said he hoped the power of the house would ever be sparingly exercised, and be reserved for great occasions. But, I hold, said he, that we have the power, and that it becomes a duty to investigate and express our opinions on great public occasions, producing public excitement. It is here, on this floor, and through their representatives, that the people can only speak. Your administration may become corrupt—your Executive officers may violate the laws; break the constitution; and by violent outrages, even involve the country in war. In such an event, here, on this floor, and in this power for which I am now contending, will ever be found the only sure corrective. It is one of the dearest privileges of this house; one of the most essential to the liberties of the country to be preserved and maintained; and he hoped it would be the last prerogative ever surrendered. So far, then, from wishing to avoid the present discussion, I hold, said Mr. T. that the charges made are of so deep a dye, and have produced such excitement, that it has become our duty, as the representatives of the people, to enquire, and to advise; nay, even to instruct public opinion upon the subject now under discusson. And, Mr. T. srid, it afforded him a proud consolation to believe that the state which he had the honor in part to represent, would be willing to adopt as correct the opinion which this house should announce. Such, said Mr. T. has been the sensation produced by the manner and character of the accusations which have been thrown out, that he had no hesitation to say, if this house should terminate their session, and omit to enquire into, and avow their opinion upon the present subject, it would disappoint the nation, and fix upon this house an eternal stigma, as wanting spirit to pronounce between the country and the administration; or, if gentlemen would rather have it so, between the proposed resolutions and Gen. Jackson. He said he had no unwillingness on his part. And he hoped the house would hold fast upon the present resolutions, and insist upon a direct vote upon the accusing propositions. If the constitution has been violated; if the honor of the nation is stained by cruelties, this house should declare it to the country. If, on the contrary, the accusations are found to be incorrect, it was due to the administration; it was due to the character of Gen. Jackson, that we should so declare, and thus wipe away the unjust imputations. A vote of thanks has been talked of. Mr. T said he should oppose any substitute for the present resolutions. The thanks of this house constitutes the best wealth of this nation; too precious to be used, unless on extraordinary occasions. Such was the affair of *Orleans*. But it is sufficient that on investigation of the Seminole war, there shall be found no cause for *blame*. A decided rejection of the proposed resolutions of censure, was all that the present occasion required.

But, said Mr. T. in addition to the proposed censure contained in the resolutions, they also contain subjects on which legislation is proposed. He said, he was not prepared to say but legislation on those points might be proper at a proper time, and under proper circumstances; but he was prepared to say that, on this occasion, under the present public excitement, and coupled with the proposed resolutions for censure, he, for one, would not consent to legislate. The act of legislation, under existing circumstances, would necessarily imply in itself a disapprobation of this house to the proceedings approved and adopted by the President, and would include a direct censure upon Gen. Jackson. Let

us, said Mr. T. reject the whole of the resolutions. If any gentleman thinks that legislation on any of these subjects is requisite for the public good; if he would bring it forward as distinct and disconnected propositions, it would undoubtedly receive the deliberate consideration of this house, and under no other circumstances ought it to be entertained. He said he was opposed to any act of this house which, by any inference, would look like censure on Gen. Jackson; a man whose name and whose fame was identified with the history and glory of our country; he would not say the first military captain of any country, but he thought he might say the first in ours.

In addition to the important questions involved in the present discussion, Mr. T. said the honorable Speaker, (Mr. Clay) has also introduced the treaty signed betweed our country and the Creek Indians, in Aug. 1814; and he has expressed his indignation at the manner in which that treaty was made, and at its haughty and dictatorial terms. He has intimated that the harsh and severe exactions of that treaty were the probable causes of the present Seminole war. Mr. T. said he differed in opinion with the honorable Speaker in regard to that treaty. He did not discover in it that haughty temper, that spirit of exaction on the part of our country, which had so much offended the Speaker. The hon. Speaker has repeated with great emphasis, "*The United States demand,*" "*The United States demand,*" seven times. Yes, sir, said Mr. T. the United States by that treaty, *did demand; they* had melancholy cause to demand. Theirs were the wrongs; theirs were the sufferings; they were the injured party; they had, for years, endured every misery incident to Indian hostilities; the friendly tribes and the frontier settlements had been plundered of their property, and those tribes and our frontier had bled from Indian warfare, until the nation had been compelled to sustain the expence and the sacrifices for their complete subjugation. It was under such circumstances that the treaty of Fort Jackson was made. Sir, said Mr. T. the United States did *demand;* it was their unfortunate right to *demand;* it was their duty to *demand;* and, after seven times demanding, indemnity was not obtained for a tythe of our sufferings. Mr. T. said he found nothing in the treaty that placed our country in the wrong. It recites that the war was "*unprovoked*" on our part; that it was "*inhuman and sanguinary—waged by the hostile Creeks—instigated by impostors, denominating themselves Prophets, and by foreign emissaries.*"

Sir, said Mr. T. the honorable Speaker has also represented that, by the treaty of Fort Jackson, the United States had demanded of the Indians the surrender of their prophets; hence he has exclaimed with a voice that overcame me, "*spare them their religion! spare them their prophets! spare them their superstition!*"

Mr. T. said the representation given by the honorable Speaker of the sixth article of that treaty, was so unlike the view which he had taken of that article, that he was compelled to conclude that, in the hurry of debate, the honorable Speaker had entirely overlooked the concluding clause of the article, and thus had totally mistaken its meaning. Mr. T. said he would read it. "The United States demand the capture and surrender of all the prophets and *instigators of the war*, whether foreigners or natives, who have not submitted to the arms of the United States, and become parties to these articles of capitulation, if ever they shall be found within the territory granted to the Creek nation by the second article." Sir, said Mr. T. a treaty was formed between our country and the Creek nation, in 1790. This treaty had been observed on our part, but had been broken on the part of the Creek nation, by repeated and almost continued acts of hostility. During the late war between our country and Great Britain, one third of the Creek nation had continued to observe the treaty, and hence were denominated the *friendly Creeks:* the other two thirds, instigated by their impostors, called prophets, and foreign emissaries, had joined Great Britain in the war, and desolated our frontier. They were known as the *hostile Creeks.* An expedition into their country, and the destruction of their towns, induced them to make the treaty of Fort Jackson. A part of these two thirds which had been hostile, refused to come into the treaty. They declared their intention to continue the war. They abandoned the limits of their tribe, because they would not submit to the peace. They joined the Seminole Indians on the Florida line; they have since been known as the *out-lawed Red Sticks.* It was the prophets and emissaries, the instigators of war—of these out-lawed Creeks, which the 6th article of the treaty *demanded* to be surrendered; *provided,* they would not become parties to the treaty of peace, but, persisting in hostilities, should be found in the territories of the friendly Creeks. Such, said Mr. T. was the evident intention of the 6th article of the treaty. It was a just and necessary precaution for the safety of the country, and to render the peace permanent. The event has abundantly justified the wisdom and the justice of the measure. It is these prophets and these emissaries, and those out-lawed Creeks, who have subsequently instigated and produced the Seminole war, bringing in its consequences, upon our people distress and disaster—upon our coun-

ary expense and difficulties, and upon the miserable Seminole tribe ruin, perhaps even extermination. And yet is our country to be upbraided—to be covered with contumely, because in a treaty of *peace* she *demanded* the surrender of those prophets and emissaries? Not the prophets and emissaries of their religion, or of their superstition, but the hostile prophets and emissaries of the out-lawed Creeks, preaching on our frontier among the miserable natives, war, havoc and desolation. Sir, my country has not invaded the religion or the superstition of the Indians; it has not carried the precepts of our religion amongst them with the sword or with the bayonet. But self-defence and self-preservation required us to resist the efforts of their *prophets*, breathing war, and kindly aided by the influence and the resources of that government with whom the honorable Speaker has pointed out the remarkable coincidence, that the very day after the treaty of Fort Jackson we had signed a *protocol* of peace. Sir, the mild precepts of our gospel did not require our country to submit to such wrongs. He would maintain that its conduct had been correct; it was not marked by that haughty and dictatorial spirit which had been ascribed to it. But, sir, if I am wrong, and the honorable Speaker is correct, upon whom is the censure to rest? The constituted authorities of your country had adopted the treaty; the Senate had ratified and approved it, and this House, said Mr. T. have carried it into effect by appropriations for that purpose. Sir, our mouths are closed in expressive silence; it ill becomes us to cast back imputations upon the Executive of our government for faithfully defending a bleeding frontier, and carrying into effect a treaty sanctioned by every department of legislative power. Much less, then are we to cast a censure upon the Major General, whose valor and whose skill had promptly terminated a war threatening in its ravages to desolate a sister state.

But, said Mr. T. to what conclusion does the argument tend, that this Seminole war was the offspring of the severe and dictatorial demands exacted by our country in the treaty of Fort Jackson? Would gentlemen have the President sit with folded arms, and answer to the supplications of a bleeding frontier, 'the arm of the Union shall not be extended for your relief,' *because* our country was in the wrong—*because* we had excited the war by our unjust exactions in the treaty of Fort Jackson? Would gentlemen on this ground censure Gen. Jackson, because he too did not pause to inquire into the justice of the war; but, when ordered by the Executive he flew to the frontier settlements, carrying to them succour and safety?

But, said Mr. T. we have been told that this war was, on the part of our country, an *offensive* war; and therefore, it did not come within the powers of the Executive to carry it on; and therefore the powers of this House and its right to pronounce on peace and war had been invaded, and our constitution had thus been violated. I am extremely embarrassed, said Mr. T. to determine how to answer this objection—an objection presenting an aspect so tremendous. The prerogatives of this House on peace and war are invaded! —the constitution of our country violated! The Executive of our government, upon his own responsibility, has waged an offensive war: or he has sanctioned, and subsequently approved of Gen. Jackson's making offensive war upon a defenceless Indian tribe! Is the Seminole war offensive on our part? At the last session of this House, we specially appropriated money for the support of this war. But my excited feelings, said Mr. T. forbid me to discuss this point.

Sir, you are an American! Go! count the bleeding scalps of your murdered countrymen, of all ages and sexes, found by General Jackson—and then return, and tell to this House if this Seminole war was, on the part of your country, an *offensive* war! Tell this House, also, if you advise a vote of censure to be passed on the conduct of either the Executive, for his just orders, or upon General Jackson, for discovering upwards of three hundred dried, and fifty fresh scalps, with a *red pole* erected as the beacon of Indian war, and crowned with the scalp of an American citizen!

Sir, said Mr. T. if I am correct, that the Seminole Indians had waged an inhuman and destructive war upon the frontiers of Georgia it became obligatory upon the Executive of the Union, both in the spirit and the letter of his duty, to extend the arm of government for their protection—no matter from what causes the war was produced; no matter from whence its origin. It was sufficient that a sister state was assailed, and called upon the Union for defence. Its omission by the Executive would justly have incurred the censure of this House. Sir, the President did not omit, in this respect, his duty. He called Gen. Jackson into the field, and vested him with discretionary powers, "*to concentrate his force, and to adopt the necessary measures to terminate the conflict.*" Gen. Jackson promptly performed his duty; he did adopt the necessary measures; he has terminated the conflict; he has reported his proceedings; they have been adopted and approved by the President. Here, then, said Mr. T. the affair with Gen. Jackson is at an end. He stands justified and discharged; whatever may have been the incidents in the progress and conduct of that war, committed to his charge, he is exonerated from all the responsibility. Good intentions and a faithful exer-

cise of his discretion, under the circumstances as they transpired, were all that ever could be required of Gen. Jackson. This is not doubted. The responsibilities of the transaction are therefore cast upon the Executive. It is an affair between the country and the President. Mr. T. said he rejoiced that it was; for he had no idea of Executive irresponsibility. He never would consent that a military officer should be charged with discretionary powers, and then be held responsible for any thing more than good intentions, and good faith in the performance of his duties.

But, he said, let me not be misunderstood. He disclaimed any wish to prevent inquiry. He had no desire to claim for Gen. Jackson the protection of Executive responsibility. It would be doing injustice to the high character of that man. And he believed the whole tenor of his conduct would bear the strictest scrutiny. With this view, and although he thought Gen. Jackson was sufficiently acquitted and discharged by Executive approbation, yet he should now proceed to examine the progress of the war—and he invited the fullest investigation.

Sir, said Mr. T. I hold that Gen. Jackson was vested with full and ample powers for the conduct of the Seminole war. The orders to him were discretionary; vesting in him adequate authority for every emergency that might be incident to the campaign. Under the circumstances, such discretionary orders were correct. He was about to be immersed in the wilderness, from whence he could neither communicate or receive information from the War Department. It was therefore necessary to confide to him the whole conduct of the war; and the orders from the War Department, collectively considered, clearly vested in him ample powers for every exigency that the campaign might require. The functions of the War Department were expended in the amplitude of his orders. No additional powers could have been given under any state of circumstances, had the War Office accompanied him into the wilderness. His ample and discretionary powers embraced every case, and covered and justified his whole conduct. Not, said Mr. T. that the orders to Gen. Jackson could justify him in doing any wrong—in making an offensive war, or in violating a neutral territory; but whatever act was required to be done, whatever the events of the war justified to be done, and which the War Office might have ordered, so far the orders to General Jackson extended. If I am correct in this position, there is an end to all question about violation of orders; Gen. Jackson is justified; and the question only remains between the Executive and the country.

Sir, said Mr. T. with a view to a full understanding of the orders to Gen Jackson, it will be necessary for the House to look back to the state of things, and the orders that had been issued from the War Department, before Gen. Jackson took command. The state of Georgia had suffered by serious depredations on the property of her frontier settlements, and in the massacre of her citizens; she had called for the aid of the Union; Gen. Gaines had been assigned to the command of that district; and the general government had demanded *reparation* from the Indians for past aggressions. In a letter from the War Office to Gen. Gaines, 30th Oct. 1817, speaking on this subject, it says, "Should the Indians, however, persevere in their refusal to make such *reparation*, it is the wish of the President that you should not, *on that account* pass the line and make an attack upon them within the limits of Florida, until you shall have received further instructions from this Department." In a letter to Gen. Gaines, 2d Dec. 1817, it is said, "The state of our negociations with Spain and the temper manifested by the principal European powers, make it impolitic, in the opinion of the President, to move a force at this time into the Spanish possessions, for the *mere purpose* of chastising the Seminoles for the depredations which have *heretofore* been committed by them." On the 9th of Dec. 1817, the War Department wrote to Gen. Gaines, after speaking of hostile acts, "Should the Indians, however, assemble in force on the Spanish side of the line, and persevere in committing hostilities within the limits of the United States, you will, in that event, *exercise a sound discretion* as to the propriety of crossing the line for the purpose of attacking them and breaking up their towns." On the 16th Dec. 1817, another letter says, "Should the Seminole Indians still refuse to make reparation for their outrages and depredations on the citizens of the United States, it is the wish of the President that you consider yourself *at liberty to march across the Florida line*, and to attack them within its limits, should it be found necessary; unless they should shelter themselves under a Spanish fort. In the last event, you will notify this department." In this situation of the orders, Mr. T. said Gen. Gaines was directed to go to Amelia Island, and perform certain duties at that place. Shortly after his departure such further intelligence was received, of increasing hostilities on the part of the Indians, that the War Department, on the 26th Dec. 1817, wrote to Gen. Gaines at Amelia Island, informing him that the Seminole war had "*assumed so serious an aspect*," "that they could not be brought to their reason without the actual use of force;" that Gen. Jackson had been or-

dered to take command—they regretted the absence of Gen. Gaines, and "that the service should be deprived of his well known skill and vigilance," and directed him, "if his force was sufficient, *to penetrate through Florida*, and co-operate *in the attack on the Seminoles.*" On the same 26th Dec. 1817, orders were issued to Gen. Jackson to take command. This was the first order issued to him; and it recited "the increasing display of hostile intentions by the Seminole Indians;" it informed him that the regular force under his command was eight hundred; that there was supposed to be twenty-seven hundred Indians; and empowered him to call on the Executives of the adjacent states to detach such additional military force as *he might deem requisite to beat the enemy.*" This order also informed him, that Gen. Gaines was directed "to penetrate from Amelia Island, through Florida, to the Seminole towns, if his force would *justify his engaging in offensive operations.* WITH THIS VIEW, you may be prepared to concentrate your force, and *to adopt the necessary measures to terminate a conflict* which it has ever been the desire of the President, from considerations of humanity, to avoid, but which is now made necessary by their settled hostilities."

Sir, said Mr. T. on thus reviewing the orders which have been issued from the war department, the house cannot fail to observe the cautious policy and progressive steps which have influenced and marked the conduct of the cabinet. Critically situated in regard to our foreign relations, the President was justly anxious to defend the frontier of Georgia, and yet so cautiously to measure out the means of that defence, as not to involve our country in an European war. Hence the restrictive and hesitating character of the orders issued to Gen. Gaines; gradually relaxing and acquiring progressive energy in proportion to the aspect of Indian hostilities. At first forbidding Gen. Gaines to cross the Florida line—then permitting him to cross, if necessary to resist new aggressions—and finally leaving it to the exercise of his sound discretion, and only requiring him to notify the department in case the enemy took shelter under a Spanish fort. Under affairs thus situated, the government received information which forbad all further hesitation—which denied all further caution. The war had now assumed too deep a dye to be longer tampered with—it must now be met, regardless of consequences. Sir, said Mr. T. it is a fact, recited on one of the letters, but not generally observed or known to this house, that the murder of Lieut. Scott, and his detachment of about thirty persons, which had been perpetrated on the Chatahoochie river, in October, did not come to the knowledge of the President until the morning of the 26th of Dec. Sir, it was on that day that Gen. Jackson was ordered to take the command. It was this new information—it was the serious aspect which the war had now assumed, which called Gen. Jackson into the field—which induced the cabinet to change its cautious policy, into measures of offensive war. Sir, said Mr. T. this circumstance also gives explanation and meaning to the language of Gen. Jackson's orders. In all the orders previously issued to Gen. Gaines some limitation had been contained; but, when Gen. Jackson was ordered to command no restriction was suggested. The cabinet had determined upon carrying the war into the Seminole country, and hence the orders to Gen. Jackson speak of a force "to justify his engaging in offensive operations." "*With this view*"—With what view? said Mr. T. —"with this view *of offensive operations you are to adopt the necessary measures to terminate the conflict.*" Sir, said Mr. T. can language be more explicit? Can discretionary power and general authority to an officer to conduct a war, be more clearly delegated? But, said Mr. T. if gentlemen yet doubt the fair meaning and the true extent of General Jackson's orders, let me ask them to look at the letter from the war department to Gov. Bibb; not, said Mr. T. as giving additional powers to Gen. Jackson, but, where doubt is entertained, as giving from the war department a construction of its own orders. And what does this letter to Gov. Bibb say? "*Gen. Jackson is vested with full powers to conduct the war in the manner in which he may judge best.*"

Sir, said Mr. T. if honorable gentlemen are not yet satisfied, I will ask their attention to the message of the President, made to this house on the 25th of March last. "The enclosed documents shew that the hostilities of this tribe were unprovoked—the offspring of a spirit long cherished, and often manifested towards the United States; and that in the present instance it was *extending itself to other tribes*, and daily assuming a *more serious aspect.* As soon as the nature and object of this combination were perceived, the major general commanding the southern division was ordered to the theatre of action, *charged with the management of the war*, and *vested with the powers necessary to give it effect.*" Will gentlemen ask for more?

But, sir, there is still another and a different aspect in which the orders of Gen. Jackson ought to be viewed. He was not only by those orders charged with the management of the war, and vested with the powers necessary to give it effect, but, sir, it will be found, on reference to the documents, that he was also commissioned to "inflict speedy and *merited chastisement* on the deluded Seminoles." In the order from the war depart-

ment of 16th Jan. 1818, he was told—" the honor of the United States requires that the war with the Seminoles should be terminated speedily, and with *exemplary punishment* for hostilities so unprovoked." In a letter from the war department, Feb. 2, 1818, he is told " the confidence reposed in your skill and promptitude assures us that peace will be restored on such conditions as will make it honorable and permanent."

Sir, said Mr. T. in addition to the discretionary power and general authority vested in Gen. Jackson, for the management of the war, he was also required, in the progress of that war to inflict merited chastisement upon the deluded Indians, with such exemplary punishment for their unprovoked hostilities, as would be calculated to deter them from future wars, and render the peace "*permanent.*" This is the frank and fair construction to be given to the orders of Gen. Jackson. Whatever he has done in the progress of the war, comes not only within the spirit but within the letter of his instructions. Will gentlemen yet talk of violating orders, and propose a vote of censure for cruelties inflicted by him? No sir, Gen. Jackson stands justified by his instructions, which he has promptly and faithfully obeyed. If there is any censure to arise from the transaction, it must rest upon the fountain from which his instructions emanated. But, said Mr. T. there is no cause for censure. The crisis called for decisive measures. It was a high and important trust. The President wisely confided its execution to the discretion, the wisdom and the valor of the commanding general, who, thank God, had failed to meet the just expectations of his country in no single instance.

[When Mr. T. had proceeded thus far in his speech, the committee, on motion of Mr. Poindexter, rose, and the house adjourned.]

JANUARY 23.

Mr. TALLMADGE resumed the floor. He recapitulated the points which he had endeavored to establish in his remarks of yesterday. He urged some additional reasons in support of his construction of the orders and the powers to General Jackson.

But, said Mr. TALLMADGE, before we progress with Gen. Jackson in his conduct of the war, it is proper for this house to notice some collateral circumstances which greatly tend to elucidate the motives connected with this transaction. Sir, it was the state of Georgia which called upon the Union for defence.—This state had often suffered the cruelties of Indian warfare. In 1793 and 4, under the administration of Washington, a bloody Indian war was waged upon Georgia. She then called upon the Union for defence, and General Washington assigned for her protection what he considered a competent military force.—The state of Georgia was dissatisfied, and complained of the inadequacy of the defence.—The state ordered out, on her own responsibility, an additional military force of about 1500 men. The expences incurred for this force, were nearly one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and which sum the state of Georgia has contended, ought in justice to be assumed and refunded by the general government. Sir, they have often petitioned for the payment of this claim. Seventeen different times, and in different shapes, applications for these expences have been before this house. Sir, it was only at the last session of this Congress, that the subject of the Georgia militia claims was discussed on this floor. It was then that the honorable gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Cobb) spoke so ardently in their behalf, and in the course of his remarks he took occasion to give this house a minute and feeling description of an Indian massacre, and the dangers and sufferings of a frontier settlement. I wish, said Mr. T. I was blessed with the eloquent powers of that gentleman, (Mr. Cobb) I would rehearse to this house the appeal he then made. It would enable gentlemen the better to appreciate the public services of Gen. Jackson, in bringing to a speedy termination the recent war, and under such "*chastisement*" and merited "*punishment*" for unprovoked hostilities, as had rendered the peace "*permanent,*" and, he hoped, had freed our sister state from future dangers. Sir, said Mr. T. it was my fortune, on that occasion, to oppose the Georgia claims. I opposed them on the ground that I never would permit a state to act not only independently of, but in opposition to, the determination of the general government. Sir, said Mr. T. the honorable gentleman (Mr. Cobb) has told us that "he loved his country—that he loved the constitution." Mr. T. said he reciprocated this sentiment, with some addition. I too love my country—I too love the constitution; and, in addition, said Mr. T. I love the *Union*. And whenever, and as often as the case may occur, that a state shall attempt to act separate and independent of the general government, whether such case shall occur either at the *south* or at the *east*, he, for one, would never consent to pay the expences of their separate transactions. If such a principle be once adopted, said Mr. T. farewell to the constitution which gentlemen so much love! farewell to that *Union* which alone secures the only rational hope of future happiness to our country! But, said Mr. T. while it was so important never to permit a state to act separate and independent from the general government, or in any manner to disregard the determinations of the constituted authorities of the Union, it followed as a consequence equally important and necessary, that the Union should promptly and effectually perform its duties to the states. The state of

Georgia had before suffered under Indian hostilities, and she had complained of injustice from the Union, by an insufficient defence.

Sir, said Mr. T. it was only last winter that I heard it said upon this floor, that gentlemen who resided on the Atlantic coast, and contiguous to the large cities, did not properly appreciate the horrors of Indian hostilities, nor sufficiently sympathize in the sufferings of a frontier war. When the Georgia claims were rejected, it was more than intimated that, under such circumstances of supposed injustice, the *Union* was an injury rather than a blessing. The representatives of Georgia said that the Seminole war was then raging on their frontier, and the Union had not provided them any adequate defence. Sir, said Mr. T. Gen. Gaines, who then commanded on that frontier, was, in private conversations on this floor, and he believed he might say even in public opinion, severely censured for his indolent and inefficient management of the war. It was then asked of me, said Mr. T. how Gen. Gaines, who had acquitted himself so well in the northern campaign during the late war, and had shewn himself such a perfect *Hotspur* in battle, could so supinely waste his time on the southern frontier? Sir, said Mr. T. so much did the character of Gen. Gaines suffer in public opinion, one year from this time, from his inaction on the Florida line, that it was often asked if his wounds and his years had not impaired his military talents? Georgia did not hesitate to express her dissatisfaction. The honorable gentleman (Mr. Cobb) was heard upon this floor, and her complaints, through the medium of the public prints, were sent forth to the country. Sir, the orders from the War Department to Gen. Gaines, have subsequently been published.—Mr. T. said he rejoiced they were: it was but an act of justice to Gen. Gaines that those orders should be known to the public; and he hoped the public would cast back their recollection, and do justice to his character. Sir, those orders now shew that the inaction of the campaign was not the fault of Gen. Gaines; he was limited and restricted. It was the cautious policy of the cabinet, and not the supineness of the General, which made the war so long linger on the Florida line. But when the murder of *Scott's* detachment, and of Mr. Garrett's family, with various other aggressions, were made known, accompanied with the recollection of the past circumstances of complaint on the part of Georgia, and with the knowledge of her dissatisfaction of the ineffectual defence afforded her by the Union, the President could no longer hesitate. Here then, said Mr. T. you see the combined causes that called Gen. Jackson into the field.—Here you observe the motives that induced the President to delegate to him discretionary power and ample authority to *adopt the necessary measures to terminate the conflict* with such *chastisement*—with such merited *punishment*—as would secure a speedy and *permanent* peace. Here too, sir, you discover the causes which, in addition to Gen. Jackson's known promptitude of character, induced him to a firm and energetic performance of his orders. But, sir, we are now told there has been too much promptitude and too much energy used by Gen. Jackson in his management of this war. We are even told that he has usurped the power of this house, and violated the constitution, in making *offensive* war on the Seminoles; and that, under his instructions to *chastise* and *punish*, he has committed cruelties which have stained the honor of our country. Sir, from what source do we hear these accusations? It is from the representatives of Georgia. It was only last winter the honorable mover of the resolutions for censure, asked and obtained from this house a law, providing for extra pay and rations to the Georgia militia, which had been detached in the Seminole war. Little did I then expect to hear from that gentleman that this war was *offensive* on our part. Little could the President have anticipated when he gave orders to cross the Florida line, and penetrate the wilderness, in the necessary defence of Georgia, that the representatives of Georgia would be the first to complain. Little could Gen. Jackson have anticipated, when he encountered the fatigues and the perils of the campaign—when he put his character and his life on its event, that the representatives of Georgia would be the first to cast censure upon him for too much energy in *their* defence; rather did he expect that they, in common with his country, would look with a benignant eye upon the performance of his high and critical duties; and that, instead of a jealous scrutiny of his conduct, where good intentions were evident, they would rather applaud than censure, and that where they could not justify, they would at least forgive. But, said Mr. T. if the right of this house to pronounce on peace and war, has been invaded—if the constitution has been violated, it ought to be proclaimed to the country. He rejoiced there were gentlemen who possessed sufficient spirit and firmness to announce it; and that it was announced by the honorable gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Cobb) he did not mention as matter of accusation, but as cause for commendation. He pointed it out as a rare instance of political integrity—of an excess of political virtue, which would not suffer our powers to be invaded—which would not even wink at a violation of the constitution, although the cause of the invasion, and the subject of the violation, should be the defence of the constituents of that honorable gentleman, his home, his family.

Sir, said Mr. T. Gen. Jackson received his orders, requiring him to take command, at

Nashville, on the 12th of January, 1818. This great military captain immediately commenced his operations; and such, said Mr. T. has been the rapidity of his measures, and the velocity of his movements, that the tongue of the narrator can scarcely keep pace with his march. He immediately announced an appeal to the patriotism of the Tennessee volunteers, to accompany him in his expedition; and he made a requisition for a detachment of Georgia militia. The first came forth at his call, and the second were, in process of time, detached and prepared to join him. This force, united with his regular troops and some friendly Indians, were concentrated at Fort Scott. Without the means or the possibility of transportation, Gen. Jackson, on the 26th of March, and with only eight days' provision, having bravely determined "*to subsist on the enemy*," took up his line of march from Fort Scott. He entered the unexplored wilderness; he crossed the Florida line; he sought and found the Indian enemy in their fastnesses; he vanquished them, and destroyed their towns. In his pursuit of the embodied fugitives, he found St. Marks was the source of their supplies, and that its possession was threatened by his enemy. He occupied that place, and from thence directed his march to Pensacola, from whence he drove out the Indians who had fled there for shelter, and for new supplies. He also occupied that place, with the fortress of Barancas; and on the 29th of May terminated a war which had, for more than eighteen months, ravaged your frontier, and was fast spreading to other Indian tribes. Sir, said Mr. T. it is the incidents of this campaign, so rapid in its progress—so brilliant in its execution, and, in his opinion, so replete with important and beneficial results, that gives rise to the present discussion. In its progress, sir, a neutral territory has been entered; the posts of St. Marks and Pensacola have been taken; two Indian chiefs, and two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, have been executed; and, said Mr. T. I rejoice at these events. I honor rather than blame the General who had firmness to determine and give effect to such measures. In avowing this opinion, said he, I am confident I do but speak the opinion of our nation.

We have been called upon, said Mr. T. to produce the laws of nations, which will justify these proceedings. I maintain, said he, that the *principles* upon which the laws of nations between the free governments of Europe are founded, when rightly understood, do embrace and justify all the proceedings. But, said Mr. T. I shall not undertake the labor of the argument in this point of view. It is sufficient for my purpose to say, that that system of national laws, established by common consent of mankind, as a rule of action between free, separate and independent governments, has no application to the present case. The history of Europe affords no parallel to the present circumstances, and could not be expected to have provided a rule for the present case. There is not an instance in Europe, where one nation, acting upon its own usages, and claiming to have, as a nation, the power of making peace and war, resided within the limits and boundaries of any other sovereign and independent nation. Sir, the Floridas were not a *neutral* territory—it was the territory of your enemy. There he resided—from there he issued from his fastnesses, crossed the boundary line, and depredated your property, and murdered your citizens; and when you pursued him, it was there he fled for safety. Sir, I repeat, Florida was not a neutral territory. It was the country of your enemy, used and occupied by him; and, as such, you had a right, and it became your duty to enter it, in the pursuit, and for the subjugation of that enemy. But if gentlemen will insist on calling this a neutral territory, I ask, what are its consequences? In every page of those national laws, upon which so much reliance has been placed, the government of a neutral country is made responsible for the conduct of persons within its limits. If such government authorizes any acts of hostile aggression, it becomes just cause of war. If unauthorized and disavowed hostile incursions are made from its territories, it is no cause of war, but is considered as sudden irruptions bursting forth upon an adjoining nation, who, from the circumstances and necessity of the case, is vested with full right and ample authority to use the requisite means and force to prevent such irruptions, and provide for their own safety and defence. As a neutral territory, therefore, we had a right to enter it in self-defence, and for our own safety. Gentlemen may not agree on what ground it was entered. It is sufficient for my purposes, to say, that on either or both these grounds we did enter this territory, and my heart approves of the result. Sir, mark the coincidence of discordant circumstances. Arbuthrot and Ambrister, two English emissaries, in a neutral Spanish territory, instigating a savage war upon a peaceful American state! When our government complain, the British Minister answers they have not jurisdiction out of their own country, and can not prevent the evil. The Spanish Governor says he has not the power to control Indians and English subjects, and worthy gentlemen on this floor, tell us it is a neutral country, and, therefore, we cannot help ourselves. Were ever doctrines advanced so preposterous? Had Gen. Jackson listened to such reasoning—had he returned with such arguments as the only result of his campaign, what would have been the language of our bleeding frontier? And, because he did not, a vote of censure is solemnly proposed.

But, sir, St. Marks, a Spanish post, has been taken. Advert to the documents on this point, and it will clearly appear that this place was in use, and, in fact, a mere depot for In-

dian supplies; and was, in addition, so weak and ineffectually garrisoned, that there was just cause to apprehend the Indian enemy would take possession of it. A belligerent is clearly entitled "to seize, and temporarily to occupy and even garrison a post of a neutral country, in order to prevent the designs of his enemy in seizing the place, whenever the sovereign of the country is not able to defend it." This principle alone, said Mr. T. would justify the occupation of St. Marks. But the case is much strengthened when we consider it as a post of a neutral country, between whose sovereign and ourselves is a treaty, in which Spain had solemnly pledged herself to keep in subjection the Indians within its limits, and to prevent any hostilities from them, upon our frontier. Every obligation of national law, as well as the faith of treaty stipulation, bound her to the performance of this duty. If her imbecility prevented the observance of her obligations, or the unauthorized conduct of its Governor, allowed hostilities to be carried on against us from the territory, every principle of self-defence would justify the occupation of this post, and even the whole country, as far as it contributed to the supplies of our enemy, and his warlike occupation.

Connected with the occupation of St. Marks was the capture of the two Indian chiefs.—One of our gun boats came into the Appalachicola river, and, while there, kept up the British flag. This circumstance is said to have decoyed them on board the boat. Sir, this deception is now matter of great offence. We are told by the honorable Speaker, (Mr. Clay) that your stars and your stripes should have floated there. Sir, I freely admit, that the waving of the British flag may have operated to deceive the Indian chiefs. This British flag was familiar to their observation, although in the neutral territory of friendly Spain. It was this British flag which had waved at the Negro Fort, and at the foot of whose staff one of your American seamen was tarred and *burnt alive*. Its friendly aspect and well known co-operation in this neutral country, may have readily tended to deceive these Indian chiefs of our enemy—they fled to that flag for shelter and supplies; and, for his part, he had no disposition to find fault with their mistake. It might at least teach their tribe that a British flag in a Spanish territory might not always be a sure cover for hostilities upon the American people.

But, sir, these two Indian chiefs were taken on shore and executed. The honorable Speaker (Mr. Clay) tells us that it fills him with the deepest regret. I, too, said Mr. T. am not without regret. But, sir, my regret is at the causes which rendered their execution necessary and proper—and not that Gen. Jackson had firmness to perform his duty, and make an example useful to us and salutary to the Indian nation. Sir, in the person and character of *Homathlemico* was found the Indian chief who presided at the inhuman murder of Lieut. Scott and his party. A deed more brutal and savage cannot be found in the annals of Indian warfare. Sir, he was not executed as an enemy only, but as a base murderer maked with every cruelty and stained with the blood of your countrymen.

Hillis Hajo, the other chief, was also hung. The honorable Speaker, (Mr. Clay) said he regarded the occurrence with grief; and with great indignation he exclaimed, "*Hang an Indian! Hang an Indian!*" No, sir, said Mr. T. General Jackson did not hang an Indian. Higher destinies awaited this chief. He had ceased to be an Indian; he had recently been *home* to old England; he had approached "the throne of his royal highness:" and while there was commissioned *Brigadier General*. Yes, sir, he was a *British Brigadier General*; he wore a red coat; and by way of special favor and pre-eminence over all others of the same rank, he was furnished with *three* epaulettes. Therefore Gen. Jackson did not hang an Indian. He hung a British Brigadier General. I honor him for it, said Mr. T.; and who is offended? It was in the territory of Spain; but as she was a neutral power, she has no cause for complaint. And, does England complain? Disgrace upon her, if she does not. She is bound by every tie of honor to come forward and own her favorite general, Hillis Hajo. I hope she will, said Mr. T. And whenever England does complain, if my voice can control, her complaint shall be handed over for adjustment to our naval heroes; thoes gallant sons who have borne your cannon upon the deep; who have held their steady march upon the mountain wave, and triumphantly displayed to an admiring world the banners of your country; they would gladly adjust the account.

But, sir, in the person of this Hillis Hajo, when his name is translated we find *Francis the Prophet*, a man commissioned by Great Britain; tricked off in all the trappings of military dress: furnished as a present from the Prince Regent, with a tomakawk, scalping knife and rifle, and sent back to his tribe, *to inculcate, of course*, that religion and that superstition which we have been so loudly called upon to "*spare*," because it was *their* religion and *their* superstition. Sir, this is one of the order of those pious prophets, whose surrender our country *demanded* in the treaty of Fort Jackson. A prophet, the *crucifix* of whose religion is the *tomahawk and scalping knife*; the libations to whose worship is the blood of the white man. Ask the mothers of your country if they consent to be surrendered with their children as the willing sacrifices to the ceremonies of such a superstition? And, yet, our country is blamed, because, in a treaty of *peace*, she *demanded* the surrender of such prophets. Not those who would consent, in peace, to enjoy their

delusions, but those only who persisted in hostilities and war upon our people.

Sir, said Mr. T. Arburthnot and Ambrister have also been executed. Who were these men? Two British subjects in a Spanish neutral territory; two incendiaries instigating an Indian war upon our frontier. The one found in battle and taken with arms in his hands: the other united and commingling with your enemies, acting as their agent, even by express commission, as a power of attorney executed before the neutral commandant of St. Marks, importing for their use gunpowder and lead: and when the resources of the neutral posts of St. Marks and Pensacolo were exhausted, writing letters and making application for military aid in this Indian war, to governor Cameron, and even to the Prince Regent, who Francis the Prophet said "*told him, when in England, that, whenever he wanted ammunition, that your Excellency would supply him with as much as he wanted.*" Sir, I forbear to enter into the examination of the documents on your table. It is sufficient that I state, and I state without fear of contradiction, that Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by their acts, had indentified themselves with our Indian enemy; had become *allies* and *parties* against you in this cruel Indian war. Sir, what are the just consequences of the relation which these men had voluntarily assumed? I advance it, said Mr. T as a proposition not to be controverted, *that whatever right war gives against my principal enemy, the like it gives me against all his associates.*—Connected with this principle I also maintain *that whatever measures your enemy adopts against you; whatever cruelties he exercises towards you, he gives you the right to adopt those measures and to exercise those cruelties upon him in return.* Sir, if gentlemen cannot find this rule in their books, it is sufficient for my purpose that its *principles* are engraven on the heart of man; that its *practice* is adopted by every nation on the habitable globe. It is the only means by which one belligerent nation can compel another to regard the usages of civilized warfare. It has been adopted by our country, and its practice is recorded in every page of its military history. In all our wars with Great Britain, you have rigidly maintained this doctrine; witness the retaliatory measures resorted to in the late war, But, when the dark and benighted savages of the wilderness have warred upon you, while your *right* was complete to exercise upon them all the cruelties they inflicted upon you; being an humane, an enlightened, and a religious people, you wisely withheld the exercise of that right which the practices of the war had given to you. Sir, you also withheld the exercise of this right upon another principle, because the character, the prejudices, the delusion and if gentlemen please, the wild superstition of your ferocious foe, rendered all example upon him ineffectual, as all precept was unavailing. The conclusion for which I contend is, that your right to resort to retaliatory cruelties upon your savage enemy, was complete. Its exercise was alone to be regulated by a sound discretion, and by circumstances, with regard only to your own character, influenced by just principles of humanity. I also insist *not* "that the white man found fighting by the side of an Indian shall be put to death," but that the white man who unites with Indians, and becomes a party in their wars, justly becomes liable to all the vicissitudes of those wars; is identified with the Indians, and subject to all the rights you have against them as your principal enemy. Such is the well known relation of all allies in war; such was the situation of De Kalb, De La Fayette, and all those worthy foreigners who took part with us in our revolutionary struggle. With such principles in view, and with the murderer of Lieut. Scott's party in your possession, with the General and Prophet Francis your prisoner of war; with Arburthnot and Ambrister, those *civilized* savages, instigators and procurers of this war, all in your power, who can doubt that the exercise of a sound discretion for the peace and safety of our country would doom them to death? Held by no treaty—bound by no ties—regardless of all faith—and influenced by no mercy—who would advise that such men should be turned loose to remingle with the misguided savages, exhibiting themselves at once as the pledge of your weakness and your fears; and, with their trappings, as the sample of British munificence? Your documents remind you that your Indian enemies read no books or papers—have no sources of information, but from such chiefs and such agents, by whom they have been told of your weakness till they really believed you dared not brave the power of their warriors, countenanced by British and Spanish officers. I regret, said Mr. T. the necessity of a retaliatory example. But, sir, Gen. Jackson wisely considered the circumstances called aloud for example. Indians, Spaniards, and Britons, all needed a lesson. And never did man select four more fit subjects to hang on high as an example to savage credulity, and as a warning to all adventurers to beware of combining against us in Indian wars. I hope, said Mr. T. this house will justify the measure. It will give effect to the example, and proclaim to the world the policy of our country in all future Indian wars.

Sir, it is now denied that the power of *retaliation* belongs to the commanding general. The honorable Speaker (Mr. Clay) has declared it to be an attribute of sovereignty, and that it belongs to this house, as one of its war making powers; and he denies this right to the commander of any portion of our army. In support of his argument, that the right of retaliation was a legislative power, he has read

at length the act of Congress in 1799, giving to the President the power of retaliation upon French citizens, for enormities practised upon our citizens by the French Republic. Sir, it was with some surprize, I heard this act brought into the argument; recollect its cause, and its history, and this act proves the opposite conclusion. In 1778 our country made a treaty with France, in which we agreed that she should ever be considered the most favored nation, and whatever privileges we gave to any other nation should be extended to her. In 1794, we made a treaty with Great Britain, in which it was mutually agreed, that the citizens of either country, found in time of war on board an enemy's vessel, *our* countries being at peace, might be treated as pirates. In 1798, when the French Republic, in its mad career, endeavored to involve us in their wars, they insisted that we should at that time resist by war, the impressment of our seamen, or that they would, under construction of the treaty, execute as pirates any of our impressed seamen which they found on board a British vessel. A spirit to resist such pretensions, gave rise to the act of 1799, cited and relied upon by the Speaker, (Mr. Clay.) There was then no war between our two countries; the case came not within the power of any military commander; and the act of 1799, only proves the just retaliatory policy which has ever governed our country.

But, sir, let me ask gentlemen to cast back their recollection to the events of our revolutionary war; what was the conduct and practice of our enemy? Did not the commanding general on this station ever claim and exercise, during that war, the power of retaliation? Did gentlemen ever hear that as often as a case occurred he sent *home* for new powers? If this is a legislative power, as the Speaker (Mr. Clay) has contended, I wish they would shew acts of Parliament for the retaliation measures during that war. Who has not, said Mr. T. heard of the cruelties perpetrated in our revolution by Delancy's corps; all, all under pretence of retaliation for acts on our part? Did not the loyalists in New-York confine American officers with the common soldiery, and threaten to compel them to work and dig a prison under ground, as a retaliation for confining some British prisoners in the Simsbury mines? I wish, said Mr. T. gentlemen would shew acts of legislative authority for all this class of transactions.

But, sir, what was the course and the conduct on the part of our own country, when Capt. *Huddy* was hung by the murderous *Lippincot*? Was not the unfortunate *Asgill* set apart by order of Gen. Washington, and doomed to expiate by his death, the cruelties of his nation? Congress upon that occasion did not legislate; but they "*Did Resolve*, That the commander in chief, or the commander of a separate army, is, *in virtue of the power invested in them*, respectively, fully authorized and empowered, whenever the enemy shall commit any act of cruelty or violence contrary to the laws or usages of war, to demand adequate satisfaction for the same, and in case such satisfaction shall not be given in a reasonable or limited time, or shall be refused or evaded under any pretence whatever, to cause suitable *retaliation* forthwith to be made, and the United States, in Congress assembled, will support them in such measures."

When Col. Hayne was executed at Charleston, did not Gen. Greene order retaliation? Look at Lee's memoirs of the southern campaign, and there read the retaliation exercised upon prisoners, to atone for the death of his trumpeter. Sir, it is my fortune to reside in New-York, near the lines which divided the American and British armies. If gentlemen will go with me into the district which I have the honor to represent, every man, woman, and child of that day will recount to them some deed, committed upon the pretence of retaliation. Sir, our fathers at this day point to the trees upon which your citizens have been executed, in order to impart to their children the feelings which in those days animated their breasts.

Before I leave this subject, said Mr. T. I must beg the indulgence of this committee to permit me to cite one more case, from Gordon's History of the American Revolution, evincing both *retaliation* and the power to which military commanders are sometimes required to resort for the preservation of their country. Sir, I also beg leave to ask the attention of my worthy friend from Maryland (Gen. Reed) to the statement which I shall make. The Historian states, that an American officer in an advanced station near *Stoney Point*, detected a soldier in the act of desertion; that he took him, cut off his head without ceremony, and sent it to the camp of General Washington, by whom, it is added, he was severely censured for his cruelty, and for which he afterwards atoned by his bravery in storming that place. Sir, with this aspect, the story proves much; but I reside near that place, and from the tradition of the country, I am enabled to say the historian is not correct. I turn, said Mr. T. with pleasure to my honorable friend from Maryland, (Gen. Reed) and I rejoice that I am able to say, *thou art the man!* Yes, sir, it is *you* of whom the historian speaks! *Thou art the man!* who without ceremony cut off the head of an American soldier, and sent it to the camp of your General. If I am wrong, said Mr. T. I hope the hon. gentleman will correct me. Sir, it was a dark and eventful period of the history of your country; our enemy had possession of New-York and the Hudson; an army was on the march from the North, and the plan of its campaign was to form a junction and sever this Union which now so happily binds us together. The father of your country, with his little band, was be-

fore *Stoney Point*, but *your* resources could not supply him with the means for its reduction. Our enemy had announced the intention to consider us as rebels and refuse an exchange of prisoners. The groans from the Jersey prison ship echoed through your land; and a regiment then recently surprised at Paoli, on the Delaware, was refused quarter. The terror and the impulse were great; the little army before Stoney Point was fast dissolving by desertion, and the fate of your country was suspended on a thread. The great soul of Washington fearlessly met the occasion; he resolved on example, and issued orders that every deserter *should suffer instant death*. You, sir, (Gen. Reed) had this order in your pocket. The night of your advanced command *three* men, taken in the act of desertion, were brought to you. Then, that heart which danger could not appal, for once trembled; you faultered between mercy and your duty; you compromised with your generous feelings; you spared *two* and executed *one*; and, sir, your immediate superior officer told you *it was mistaken mercy*. This and this only, was the *censure* to which the historian alludes, as being pronounced upon your conduct. Sir, even this censure you shortly wiped away. Your general foresaw that the crisis of the country required the reduction of Stoney Point; its neck of land was strongly occupied, and he had not the means to approach it. It was determined to carry it by storm. A brave band of American youth undertook the exploit, and you, the bravest of the brave, marched at their head. It was at low tide, and at the midnight hour. You entered into the river; under the auspices of darkness and silence you went round the sentinels, and gained the point; you scaled the rampart, and there the bayonet was made to perform its duty. Retaliation! Nay, *Revenge!* that night drank her fill; and to stimulate your followers to give to it its keenest edge, "*Remember Paoli*" was the watchword of the night. Sir, you was a member of the committee who made the report now under consideration; and do *you yet* think that Gen. Jackson should be loaded with his country's *censure?* Sir, when Gen. Washington issued that order which you executed, and without trial, without ceremony, put to death not one of your enemies, but an American citizen soldier, did you then think that he and you had served your country? Did your country sanction *his* act, applaud *your* exploit, and blazon both in a manner best calculated to affect her enemy? Was the public mind poisoned against your general? Was congress called upon at that day for a vote of censure? Or did any man with prophetic spirit caution against military despotism, and forwarn against the coming Cæsars? *No!* all was then joy and applause; and blistered be the tongue which would pronounce a censure on the acts of that day. Mute be that voice which will not join in loud applause to your valor, and to the glory of your chief.

Sir, it seemed necessary to meet gentlemen in the discussion of the subject of retaliation; but I contend the present is not a subject of that kind, only. This retaliation is where the innocent person is made to suffer for the guilty; such was the case of the unfortunate Asgill, who was about to suffer for the cruelties perpetrated by Lippencot. The case now before us has no such features—the innocent are not made to suffer for the guilty. Arbuthnot and Ambrister had become parties in an Indian war; they were captured in its progress; and suffered for their own conduct —for atrocious deeds produced and perpetrated by their procurement. The villain and the victim were here combined. The "chastisement" and "merited punishment" which Gen. Jackson was ordered to "inflict for hostilities so unprovoked," justly fell upon those *Christian savages*.

Sir, the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister by a court, and the rejection of its sentence as to Ambrister, by General Jackson, is the subject of much objection, and probably the great cause of the public discontent. It is due to myself, said Mr. T. to confess, that the manner of the publication of the proceedings of the court martial, with the newspaper comments, before the publication of the whole documents, was not without its effect on my mind. My first impression on this point was that of disapprobation. But, Mr. T. said, since he had examined the subject, he had no remaining doubts connected with the proceedings of that court martial. A proper discrimination, said Mr. T. between the different courts or tribunals, usually incident to military proceedings, will tend to correct erroneous impressions on this subject. A court martial, said Mr. T. is a court specially created by the rules and articles of war, and limited in its jurisdiction to officer and soldier, with the single excepted case of the power conferred by statute over the case of a spy. It is a municipal regulation, confined to the discipline of your army, and limited to the police of your camp. These are its limits, and the boundary of its jurisdiction.—Thus far it is a valid court, and its decisions are obligatory; and although the commanding general may disapprove, he must then order a second court. But, without its sentence, he cannot punish either officer or soldier under his command. And this, said Mr. T. is the only military tribunal having jurisdiction, that is known to our law. It has no power or jurisdiction over a citizen, an enemy, or prisoner. A citizen is only accountable to the civil tribunal; an enemy or prisoner is not liable to the jurisdiction of any court, but subject to the power commissioned to carry on the war in which his country is engaged. The commanding general has the *right*, and is made responsible for all pro-

ceedings against the enemy. In the progress of military events, when the right to direct is complete in the general, but attended with circumstances of doubt or difficulty, he often directs his officers to *inquire* and express their opinions, in order to be advised by them in the exercise of *his rights*. When the subject of the enquiry is concerning any circumstances connected with the movement of the army, it is usually denominated a *Board of Officers:* but when it regards your enemy, or any prisoner, it is called a *Special Court*, or *Court of Enquiry*. These latter courts have no jurisdiction; can pronounce no sentence; and confer no right or power upon the commanding general. They are merely advisory to the general, in the exercise of the rights and powers previously vested in him. *A Court Martial* is bound to legal testimony, and strict rules of evidence; while those other special courts, or boards of officers, having no jurisdiction, and being only advisory, profess only to obtain information, without regard to legal proof.

Sir, said Mr. T. when the unfortunate Major Andre was taken, General Washington directed a special court to answer to him two questions—1st. In what light shall the prisoner be viewed? 2d. What is its consequence? The court returned for answer that he should be viewed as a spy; and the consequence, by the laws of nations, was death. Gen. Washington then issued an order for his execution.

In the case of Col. Hayne, of Charleston, Lord Rawdon directed a like court to answer to him, "whether the prisoner, Col. Hayne, should be considered as an English subject, or an American citizen?" The court were not sworn—the witnesses produced were not sworn—hearsay evidence was admitted, and the court returned for answer that the prisoner should be viewed as a British subject. Lord Rawdon ordered his execution. The objection at that day on the part of this country, was not as to the *form* of his trial and execution, but the unjust principles assumed in considering him a British subject, after he had removed from their limits, and had raised a regiment, and joined our cause.

These cases, said Mr. T. sufficiently shew the distinction in regard to the different military courts, while they demonstrate the principle, that when a country in war has resolved on a campaign, either offensive or defensive, the commanding general is charged with its detail, and bound to adopt such measures as tend to give effect to the campaign, and induce to a termination of the war. The right is complete in the general to make such orders and carry into effect such measures, as, in his opinion, would accomplish the object of the campaign. For the due exercise of this right, he is justly holden responsible to his country. The right and the duty to act being in him, in cases of difficulty or importance he directs his officers to inquire and report facts and opinions, not to confer upon him additional powers, but to support his responsibilities, and to advise him in the exercise of his discretion.

Sir, the order of Gen. Jackson, detailing the court in the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, calls it "a special court," and, in addition to the names of the members, it details Lt. McGlassel as "recorder." This, said Mr. T. is, in the opinion of military men, a distinguishing feature in the character of a court. Military writers often give no other distinction between these courts than as having either a "*recorder*," or "*judge advocate;*" which latter officer is said to be an essential ingredient in constituting a court martial, and without whom no proceedings can be had, and no sentence can be pronounced. Although the court in the present case, by mistake, assumed the forms of a court martial, yet it could not thereby acquire any power over persons not within its jurisdiction, nor impair the original right in Gen. Jackson to act without its assistance, and independently of its sentence. He did, in the case of Ambrister, so act, and it only remains to examine into the circumstances of the case, and the motives of public policy by which he was influenced, in order to determine whether he shall stand justified, or whether he shall be censured by a vote of this house, as having, by unnecessary cruelties, stained the honor of our country.

Mr. T. said he would ask gentlemen to review the character and the progress of Indian wars; to cast back their recollections into the history of our country, and tell him if Englishmen and Indians have not always been united in war against the prosperity and the safety of our country. When Burguoyne entered your country on the north, he was preceded by a dark and murky cloud of savage barbarians, like noxious vapours hanging round and moving with his camp. The lamented fate of *Miss Mc Cree* tells the course and the conduct of this union between our savage foes and the "Bulwark of our Religion." [Mr. T. proceeded at some length to recount events in Indian wars, and said their rule was to practice every cruelty, give no quarter, and refuse all exchange of prisoners. Our rule had been to burn and break up their towns.] But, said he, if gentlemen who feel for the sufferings and fate of Arbuthnot and Ambrister have any sympathies to spare, let them offer consolation—let them pour them into the afflicted bosom of the unfortunate *Mr. Garret*—a wife murdered and scalped! A child murdered and scalped! An helpless infant, murdered, and the cradle stained with innocent blood! And then, to consummate the yet unfinished scene, his house was set on fire, and the flames of his home were made to announce to the absent husband and father, the extent of his calamities.

With the history of such wars, of such scenes, and such events, before you, instigated by British subjects, carried on and supported by Spanish and British resources, who can doubt the wisdom and the necessity of hanging on high, some signal examples? Cast your eye westward, over your newly acquired territory, extending to the Pacific Ocean, and inhabited by savage hordes; bounded on the north by British territory, and on the south by Spanish possessions; can you longer doubt but the æra has arrived, when you must avow and maintain the policy of your country, to prohibit the intercourse between Indians and foreign incendiaries? When I reflect that the example before us, was upon British subjects, in a Spanish territory, it obtains the approbation of my judgment; it commands the joy of my heart. With such views, for the future good of this country, the gallant spirit of Gen. Jackson did not pause. He ordered Arbuthnot and Ambrister to execution—justice approved the deed—mercy withheld the tear—and even humanity rejoiced. Yet, these men fell not unlamented. Theft, rapine, and murder, bewailed their loss. Superstition and cruelty; the one wrapped in the Spanish cloak, and inquisitor's cowl, the other clad in bleeding scalps, the trophies of their friend's exploits, walked as the mourners to their tomb.

Sir, said Mr. T. I think gentlemen do not fairly understand the purport of Gen. Jackson's correspondence, when they describe him, after the occupation of St. Marks, and before the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, as representing that the war had terminated, and from which, it is inferred, the execution of these men was an unnecessary cruelty. The evident meaning of his letters is, that the enemy were so broken and dispersed, the command of a Major General was no longer required. Sir, the war was not terminated. There is no treaty of peace to this hour. Your enemy cut off from all sources of supplies by the energetic proceedings of Gen. Jackson, cannot any longer make war, in numbers, or except by marauding parties, and are now held in subjection by a cordon of posts, established by his orders. The necessity for the example was, therefore, rather increased than diminished, from the new and predatory character which the war was expected to assume.

Sir: Pensacola and the Fort Baranceas have been taken. Gen. Jackson, on the 20th of April, reduced his force, by dismissing the Georgia militia, and with the residue he crossed the Appalachicola river, in pursuit of his dispersed and flying enemy. He soon learned that his enemy had free access to Pensacola, and was there openly supplied and armed from the public stores, and that thus reinvigorated, he issued forth in marauding parties, upon the *Alabama* frontier. Eighteen of her citizens recently had fallen a sacrifice to one of these Indian parties, coming directly from Pensacola, and again returning to that place. [Mr. T. went into an examination of the documents in relation to Pensacola, tending to shew its support of the Indians; the free use they had of the place; its unfriendly conduct towards us, and its departure from all neutral conduct.] When Gen. Jackson approached the place, said Mr. T. it was filled with Indians. They were sent out of the place across the bay, in government boats, and at its final surrender, and in its capitulation, one of the hostile Alabama Chiefs was included. Perhaps it ought not to be said that this place was in danger of being taken possession of by the Indians. But, in every other respect, all that has been said of the first entry across the Florida line, and the possession of St. Marks, is also applicable to this place. But, Mr. T. said, there was yet another point of view in which it ought to be considered. It should be remembered that this was the country of your enemy, and from which he issued to make irruptions upon you; and into which you had pursued him, in order for his subjugation.

In the progress of this pursuit, he not only derives shelter from a place calling itself neutral, but is there permitted to refit, and again to sally forth upon you. Consider also the character of this enemy; a savage foe, covered in the wilderness, deriving all his supplies from this neutral place, and, as often as circumstances will permit, issuing forth in marauding incursions, carrying devastation and ruin into your settlements. When a belligerent invests a place of his enemy, he is allowed to interdict all intercourse with neutrals, for the lawful purpose of carrying into effect the object of his investment. Besiegers do not hesitate to treat as prisoners, and even punish with death, all persons attempting to supply a city besieged. The principle upon which these acts are justifiable, is the lawful object of the belligerent against his enemy, and the effect the intercourse with neutrals would have in defeating those objects. Apply these principles to an army in the field. A belligerent will cut off its resources, and prevent its supplies. Who will say a neutral should be permitted to furnish them, and give them shelter when pressed by your pursuit? And if the neutral will thus expose himself, he justifies you to resort to the means necessary to deprive your enemy of this resource, and prevent the failure of your own object.—But Pensacola was not a neutral place; it was the fountain of supplies to your enemy. The entire use of the place was lent to him. Your enemy occupied it, and fled from it on your approach. If this permission was extended to him, either from partiality or from weakness to resist, you were equally entitled to enter into it temporarily, and hold it from your enemy. Its possession was essential to the success of your pursuit and the defeat of your foe; without it, he would forthwith here

refit, and again assail you. In the language of Gen. Jackson, "the immutable laws of self-defence" justifies you. Its subsequent surrender by the President is not inconsistent with its just occupation by Gen. Jackson.—The cause which required its occupation, to complete the defeat of a flying enemy, was removed, and the place was correctly restored. It is upon these principles that St. Marks has been retained, and a condition required, that the Spanish government should occupy it by an adequate force, to secure safety to the adjoining country.

Sir, there are other principles involved in this case, which it was my intention to discuss. But my feeble health and exhausted strength admonish me to close. In this close, permit me to urge upon you the importance of the decision you may pronounce; a decision affecting the reputation of a faithful general; important to the character of our country, and of great influence on our pending negociations.

Sir, in casting a view over the circumstances of the transaction now under consideration, you cannot but consider as established the principal points which lead to the necessary conclusion. A war, savage and offensive, has been waged on your frontier; the constituted authorities of your nation have adopted and contributed to the defence in that war. The Executive of the government assumed the control. He directed the war to be carried across the Florida line, and commissioned one of your major generals with full power to *adopt the necessary measures to give the war effect*, and *bring it to a speedy termination*, under such circumstances of *merited punishment* as would secure a *permanent peace*. In the progress of this war, your general has occupied the posts of a power professing neutrality. He had overcome in battle your enemy, and had destroyed his towns. The foe, broken and dispersed, could no longer be found in open fight, but, divided into marauding parties, he made his irruptions upon you from the wilderness, less visible, but more destructive. It was found and ascertained that the resources and the supplies for all these hostile incursions were furnished from Spanish neutrality, and English friendship; that they were stimulated by Spanish influence, and guided by British skill. How then could your general execute his commission, and yet stop short of the occupation of those *neutral* posts, and that *friendly* influence, which would so soon refit your enemy, and invigorate his hostilities? How could he say he had secured a permanent peace, without exhibiting some instances of punishment, to remain as a warning to incendiaries, for its future infraction? The right to complete these acts was strictly vested in your general. The wisdom and the policy of their execution, can no longer be doubted. Miserable and misguided Indians; my heart sympathises in your misfortunes. But Spain, my indignation for the cold treachery of her character is lost in my contempt for the duplicity and baseness of her conduct. But thou, England, whom from my mother's breast I have been taught to hate, I never before could fully despise. A people justly famed for their philanthropy—conspicuous for their moral and religious institutions—their bible and missionary societies, teaching alike to the savages of Asia and America the arts of civil society and the precepts of our gospel. A government profesing to us peace, and embodying those professionsin to a formal treaty, in which is contained an anathema against the traffic in human flesh, and a clause of mutual pledge to prohibit the slave trade. And yet, this government uses its influence, advances its resources, and commissions the savages of the wilderness to war upon your frontier.

In the progress of this debate, some of the public services of Gen. Jackson have been recounted. I am no eulogist. I have neither the will nor the power to recount the exploits of the man on whose conduct you are to pronounce. Small must be that man's pretensions to immortality in fame; meagre must be that man's glories, whose friends in debate can enumerate his acts and detail the account of his services. The public services of Gen. Jackson are reduced to no ledgered account: they are not of this class; they are of an order, which break upon the imagination and dazzle by their brightness. Sir, the congregated world have compared those achievements, which form the fund of their national glories; among those of modern days, by universal consent, the names of *Agincourt* and *Poictiers* stand pre-eminent in brightness. But it is the fortune of our day! nay, it is the fortune of our country, to behold those bright names, serve but as the back ground upon which are emblazoned the yet more brilliant names of *Orleans* and of *Jackson*.

Sir, you may pass the proposed resolutions. With the pestiferous breath of *censure*, you may wither the laurels which his nation has entwined about his brow. In the language of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Cobb) "you may even bring that brow itself to the vile dust from whence it sprung;" but, yet my heart is cheered with the confiding hope, that history, in justice to his valor, his fidelity, and his public services, will record, in her brightest page, the name of *Jackson*; while the tears of a grateful country will moisten those laurels which were entwined around his brow, and reanimate them to bloom an evergreen upon his grave.

Nashville 23 Jan 1809

Mr Andrew Jackson

Hall Gwinn & Co.

2 Linen Cam: Hdkfs	$1.62½	3.25
1 Elegant Parisian Dress	9.00	9.00
		$12.25

Received on a/c Twelve Dollars

Hall Gwinn & Co.

H. G. & Co. Compliments to Mr Jackson, and inform him that they have not yet been able to open the Doors — When opened, Indians Mr J. disposes, shall be selected for her. —

8522

(Copy.)

Head Quarters, Fernandina E.F.
January 24th 1819.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the honor of your communication of the 3rd and 18th of the present month, the last by Lieut. Don Casto Gonzales, accompanied by Sergeant Santee and one of his injured companions, the others not having arrived.

My note of the 28th Ultimo by Major Glass=ell was addressed to you under a strong per=suasion that the reported outrage had been committed by some banditti, assuming the prerogative of Spanish authority, but most prob=ably composed of fugitive felons or Seminole confederates. I could not be persuaded that you would hesitate for a moment to disavow the act and restore the imprisoned and woun=ded men. It was moreover expected that you would punish the offenders if found within

your province.

The fact turns out to be otherwise — It is now clearly ascertained that four unarmed men, citizens of the United States peaceably travelling from this place to St. Augustine, were deliberately fired on, two of them wounded, the others imprisoned, by an armed force headed by a Spanish Officer with the rank of Captain: That the unfortunate sufferers, after being formally demanded by a United States' Officer, were continued in prison, under your immediate authority during a period of twenty days, whilst the perpetrators of the outrage were permitted to go at large: That the chief and Champion of this outrage, though well known to be a deserter from the Army of the United States, is now intrusted with the rank of Captain and acting Judge in his Catholic Majesty's province! and finally that upon investigation this miserable Captain and Judge is found guilty of the outrage in its fullest

extent — guilty of imbruing his hands in the blood of two unarmed and unoffending Citizens of the United States, and for this offence it is gravely announced by the Governor of the prov=-ince, that the offender has been "censured and admonished" and "ordered to an arrest of fifteen days"!

These facts speak for themselves; — they re=-quire no comment from me. It rests with the President and Congress of the United States to act upon this subject, and to prescribe a remedy against future aggression.

Upon the subject of sending detachments of United States troops within the limits of East Florida, I have only to observe that I shall permit them to go only to such places as are visited by our red enemy the Seminola Indians. If in these movements desertions occur, the guilty shall be detected and punished. a

regard on your part to the fifth article of the treaty between the United States and Spain, will obviate the necessity of any such move=ments.

I have the honor to be

Your Most Obed.t Servt.

Signed — Edmund P. Gaine

Maj. Gen.l Commanding

His Excellency
Jose Coppinger
Governor of his Catholic
Majesty's province of
East Florida.
St. Augustine

Certified
Dav.d E. Burch
A.D.Camp.

Return of General Gaines to Governor Coppinger dated 24 Jany 1819

Hd. Qrs. Fernandina E. F.
January 26th 1819

General,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of a letter from Governor Coppinger marked A, with a copy of my reply, marked B.

I have reported this correspondence direct to the war department.

I have the honor to be your obt. servant

Edmund P. Gaines

Major General
Andrew Jackson
Commander in chief
Division of the South
Nashville Tennessee

8525

Letter from General
Gaines to Maj Genl
Jackson dated 26th
Jany 1819 enclosing
a Copy of the correspon-
-dence with Governor
Coffinger

Jan-27th 1819

Genl Jackson left at the Genl Land office Four Final certifs for the four quarters of section 33. 3. 11 W purchased at Huntsvl. For which patents are to be sent to him at Nashville

27 Jan 1819

John Gardner
Ch Clk

8527

Certificate of
Deposits at the
Land Office

Wilmington Del.ᵃ 28 Jan.ᵃ 1819

Maj.ᵃ Genl. Jackson

Respected Sir

permit an Old Continental Soldier on the Eve of life to Address you respectfully and to congratulate you on your Arrival near the possition of your envious personal Enemyes. from the commencement of your Military Career I have reflected with great Satisfaction and viewed you as the Ablest Genl. in Comd.ᵗ as an American I could not but Rejoice at the Success of your Movements. I felt a considerable concern for your health being informed that you are Deprived of that most inestable favour. I am consoled with a belief that the God of armys will Support you in your Infermities and restore your constitution. I am intimate with many that has served under your Orders and have heard them with great pleasure Relate that on Battle your presence was certain victory and Refreshing to them in the most Distressing moments. in camp Destitute of that nourishment nature requires And when you had beating the Enemy you would not leave your Soldiers to Perish by the neglect and Ingratitude of the People they had served this is a Character I know the constituted Authorities of my country in the Revolution Did not Suppport. we waded through a Seven years war wasted our Patrimony and fortunes. and was Disbanded with Broken constitutions and broken Hearts returned to our families to wade through the vile mire of Dependence they Scoff of some and ridicule of Others. but this was the road to popularity among an ungratefull community and many a Brave Soldier perished on the Alters of Ingratitude while thousands of Sycophants are fatning on their Conquests. After our Hon.ᵇˡᵉ Representeives in Congress have Satisfied their Envy and malice on you by Cobbing you And Daubing you with mire and Clay. Shall I with thousands that Adore you As I Do from principal be Gratified with a Sight of your Abused person. If you pass thro this village or Move on to Phi.ᵃ by any Other Route. I will be Gratified and I trust Feast my Eyes looking on my favourite Soldier and Brave Maker in the South

I am Respectfully and Sincerely your brother Soldier

William

8529

Maj.r Genl. Andrew Jackson

Washington Cty

Mr W. G. Lane of
Indianola Ia. 28
Long is to be forwarded
at once —

January 28 1859 —

Jany 29th 1819

Sir. I enclose a certificate relative to Thos Bullard which shows that his time will expire next June and as he is said to be a musician on the musicians roll it would probably be well for him to run out the time - I have no roll which will show his age & the enclosed is the only information I have of him - With perfect respect

Your Obt Servt
D Parker
A. S. Genl

Genl Jackson

8531

From the Adj'g Insp'r
Genl. relative to the
discharge of Rubin
Bullard dated
20th Jany 1819 —

From the Inspection Return of Captain Bee's Company for February 1818 it appears that John Bullard enlisted 1st December 1817 as a substitute for John Burris who enlisted 9 June 1814, for five years.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office
29. January 1819.

R. Parker
Adj Genl

8533

From the Adj. Genl
Opinion relative to
the enlistment of
Reuben Ballard
dated 29th Jany 1819.

West-Point, New-York,
January 31st. 1819.

Col. Robert Butler,
Adjt. Gen. S. Div. army.

Sir.

Agreeably to a regulation of the War Deptt. directing all Officers of the line, on duty at this post, to report by letter monthly, to the Adjt. Gen. of the Division to which they belong, & perceiving by the late army Register that I am assigned to the South Division, I have the honor to report myself to you accordingly.

I am very respectfully
Sir, Yr. Obt. Servt.
James D. Graham
2Lt. artly.

8535

West Point
1 Feb

On Public Service
J. A. Graham. Lt. Art.

25

To Col. Robert Butler
Adjt Gen. S. Div. Army
Nashville
Tennessee

Maj B

Lt. J. A. Graham
Corps Engs
Jany 31st 1849.
Inform Genl
on staff of Mr. Poinsett
J. C.

Adj: & Insp: Genl. Office
1 February 1819

Sir,

The Secretary of War, directs the letters relative to Major Riddle, be referred to General Jackson, and I enclose them to you for that purpose — Major Riddle's resignation is delayed as well on account of his unsettled accounts as his other embarrassments —

Please to inform me, as soon as convenient, of the orders that may be given in the case, and return the letters.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your Obt. Servt.

D Parker
A & I Genl

Col: R. Butler
Adjutant General
South Division

8537

From Gen. Parker
1st. February 1819.
Enclosing letters relative
to Maj. Riddle, to be
referred to Gen. Jackson
and requesting that
information may be
given respecting the
Order, in that Case
issued, and the letters
Returned. —

Acted on at Washington

(Copy) Washington 3d Feby 1819.

The Committee appointed on the subject of the Seminole War, desired to have from the War Dept Copies of the letters from Major White Youngs to Gov Mark, dated 27 April 1818, from Camp on Escambia and Fort Crawford, and the proclamation enclosed with them, the receipt of which are acknowledged by Gov Mark in his letter to Major Youngs of the 27th April 1818.

Col Butler states to the Committee that he believes that the information given to Gen Jackson upon which his movement to Pensacola was founded, was communicated by Doyle at Fort Gadsden, who received it by letter from Innerarity residing on

8540

Pensacola - The Committee wish to have a copy of this letter and to know when and where it was received and shewn to Genl Jackson.

Genl Jackson in his letter of the 5 May 1818, to the Secretary of War says "It has been stated that the Indians at War with the U. S. have free access into Pensacola - that they are advised from that quarter, of all our movements - that they are supplied from there with Ammunition and munitions of War - and that they are now collecting in a large body to the amount of 500 warriors, in that City - that inroads from there

have been lately made in the Alabama, in one of which eighteen settlers fell by the Tomahawk."

The Committee wish to know by whom these ~~inroads~~ circumstances were stated to the General Commanding the time and place at which they were communicated to him - particularly where the General was, and the time at which he received the amount that the 500 hostile warriors were collecting at Pensacola.

(Signed) A. Lacoch.

Honble
Jno C. Calhoun
Secy of War

8541

Copy of A Letter from
A Lacock to the
Sec of War dated
3d Feb 1819 —

Feb 1819

Adj.t & Insp.r Gen.l Office
4.th Febr 1819.

Sir,

Under the order of December 5.th, a copy of which was sent to Colonel Chambers, he has transmitted a report dated January 3.d which has been laid before the Secretary of War.-

The Ordnance Department has been instructed relative to the powder horns & pouches, and the Secretary of War directs me to enclose the papers to you, as it is probable the duplicates have not yet reached you. He thinks favourably of the proposition for abandoning Forts Edwards & Osage and invites your attention to that subject. It appears by the report that there will be 450 men of the Rifle Regiment who have yet a long time to serve, which may be sufficient for the advance post, on the Missouri, without any delay, if the Infy from the north division should not arrive in time, & without abandoning the upper posts of Forts Crawford & Armstrong.-

The Secretary of War wishes to be advised of such

8542

of such measures as you propose to give effect to these arrangements I have to request that the inclosed papers be returned to this office.

I have the honour &c

With great respect
and regard
Your obt Servt

B. Parker
A. A. G.

Major Genl
Jackson
Comdg South Division
U. S. Army

From Genl. Parker 4 Feby 1819
Answered by enclosing
Copy of the Division
Order of 6th Feby 1819

8423

Department of War,
5th February, 1819.

Sir,

The enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the Committee of the Senate, "on the subject of the Seminole war."

Governor Bibb's letter to you of the 9th of May last, is all the information now in the possession of this Department, relating to the inquiry of the Committee. I will thank you to communicate, as early as practicable, whatever information you possess on all the points of inquiry contained in the letter of the Chairman, and not comprehended in the letter referred to.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obed. Servant.
J. C. Calhoun

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson,
Comdg. Divn. South.

8544

From the Sec^y of War
to Maj General Jackson
dated 5th Feb 1819 —
enclosing a Letter from the
Chairman of the Com-
-mittee of the Senate
on the Seminole Campaign

8544 - a

(Copy)

Department of War 5th July 1819

Sir

The enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the committee of the Senate, "on the subject of the Seminole War."

Gen. W. W. Bibb's letter to you of the 19th of May last, is all the information now in the possession of this Department relating to the enquiry of the Committee. I will thank you to communicate, as early as practicable, whatever information you possess on all the points of enquiry contained in the letter of the Chairman, and not comprehended in the letter referred to.

I am &c
(Signed) J. C. C.

Major General
A. Jackson
Comd Div. South

8546

Secretary of War
To
General Jackson
February 5. 1819

Department of War
5th Feb. 1819.

Sir

The enclosed is a Copy of a Letter from the Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on the Subject of the Seminole War.

Governor Bibb's letter to you of the 19th of May last is all the information now in the possession of this Department relative to the enquiry of the Committee. I will thank you to communicate, as early as practicable, what ever information you possess on all the points of enquiry contained in the Letter of the Chairman, and not comprehended in the letter referred to.

I have &c, &c
(Signed) J. C. Calhoun.

Maj. Genl
Andrew Jackson
Comdg. 7th Division
Washington City

Certified Copy
R. H. Call
A. A. Camp

8548

Part of No 40

Copy of a Letter
From the Sect of War
to Maj Genl Jackson
enclosing a Letter from
the Chairman of
the Committee of the
Senate requesting in-
formation on the
Seminole War

Feb 5th 1819.

Department of War,
5th February, 1819.

Sir,

The enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the Committee of the Senate, "on the subject of the Seminole War."

Governor Bibb's letter to you of the 19th of May last is all the information now in the possession of this Department relating to the inquiry of the Committee. I will thank you to communicate, as early as practicable, whatever information you possess on all the points of inquiry contained in the letter of the Chairman, and not comprehended in the letter referred to.

I have &c. &c.

(Signed) J. C. Calhoun.

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson,
comdg. So: Division.
Washington City.

8550

From the Secy of
War to Maj Genl
Jackson dated
the 5th Feb 1819 —

Boston Feb 25 1849

Respected Sir,

your friends in this section have watched with anxious solicitude the effects of attempts on your Military reputation, so extremely jealous is the public sentiment of this Republican Institutions, that the touch of the ark by the pure hands of a seraph would be watched with suspicious precision. Though admiration has attended your in every step of your Military career the people were prepared the influence of jealous fears, at once like tinder ready for the spark, the well judged time chosen to publish the elegant State Papers published on the Complaint of the Seminole Ministers (Complaints heard in these parts) your friends with confidence particularly your Enemies with fear. Where your Name is sounded there is respect & silence or affectionate admiration — The very attempt to detract from it extended & strengthens but advance its pretensions, to neglectful claims, but proclaims the way for the affections of the people to subdue themselves, therefore

8556

~~petition~~ ~~Ultimo~~ are
the arguments of the Hon. Mr Clay, that it is not
the Person, but the principle which he attacks
least ~~a~~ Sanctioned by the Government, would
engender in time of a Military Despotism —
that Tomb of all Republics, that barrier
from which not one has trod back its steps —
All this however, though of a plausable
countenance, yet is not an deration of the
quality of the one then under discussion —
— We have no Armies or fields to unfold
the ambitious designs of our Generals,
— it is enough for a grateful Contemplation
that one has defended, & the other confirmed,
our Noble inheritance of Independence
Liberty & Glory — Boston, Sir, our —
beautiful city of the east, Marlborough, while
hung a wreath sister, New Orleans, led
by Jackson's hand, stands the unrivalled
Reflect of admiring Nations, & the
Glory of a rising Empire —
Accept this Sir, as a tribute of most
grateful respect from one who
admires the man whom Almighty God
honors as the instrument of Salvation
Good —

his Country & of retributive justice to her unrelenting
insidious, ~~Treacherous~~ than Savage Enemies,

May the day arrive when, by legislative act,
a mark shall be set upon the Nations whose —
bloody intrigues with Savages have kept our —
frontiers in Mourning for forty long years
in Peace as well as in War, & which by attempting
to keep down population, by purchasing the
scalps of Infants — a Nation whose every Shilling
is the price of a Murdered Victim — deservedly
are ~~Short Reigns~~ May the Man (who ~~if~~ more
than Savage) lies in Savage warfare —
caught in the act, receive no Mercy
~~from God~~ man ~~in this world~~,

Respectfully yours,
J. H. Denney

Hon Ed. Ly
Maj. Gen. Jackson

8557

His Excellency
Major Genl Jackson
of the United States
Army Washington

Received under
cover, from Capt
Armandee of
R. O. C.
Nath Beckley

Adjt Genl
of
Ohio

Department of War,
6th February, 1829.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from this Department to Major Genl. Andrew Jackson with his answer; which together with the letter of Governor Bibb already transmitted to you, furnish all the information in the possession of the Department, in relation to the several points of inquiry embraced in your letter of the 3d. instant.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,
Your most obedt. Servt.

J. C. Calhoun

Hon: Abner Lacock,
Chairman &c.
Senate U. States.

8558

Copy of a Letter from
the Sect of War to
A Sacock Chairman
of the Committee
Ct Feb 1819

Adj.t & Insp.t Gen.l Office
8th February 1819.

General Order

The 6th Infy now at Plattsburg, in the North Division, will be marched, as soon as practicable, to St Louis, in the south Division. The Comdg General of the North Division will adopt the measures for carrying this order into effect & will cause the Comdg General of the South Division to be advised of their arrival in his division, with reports of their munitions clothing &c. —

The recruits of the 5th now in Mass.t will be immediately put in motion to join the 6th & march with it, if practicable —

The recruits of the 5th in Penn.a & under the superintendence of Major Burbank will march immediately to Pittsburg, in time to take the steam boat which is to convey the clothing, ordnance &c. destined for St Louis. —

On the arrival of the recruits of the 5th at St Louis my many of them will be turned over to the Rifle Regt as there are Riflemen at the posts which the 5th is to occupy & which will compose part of the 5th Infantry. —

By Order

D. Parker
Adj. Genl

8560

Gen. Order

8th July 1819 —

The 6th Infantry is ordered to St. Louis in the 2d Division.

Northern Division
Adj.t Genl. Office
10th July 1819

Dear Order,

Maj.r Genl Macomb commanding the 5th Military Dist. will without delay concentrate at Detroit the 5th Reg.t of Infantry, excepting the recruits otherwise directed by the Genl. order of the 5th instant herewith transmitted. As soon as the navigation of the Lakes will admit he will cause the Reg.t to be transported to Fort Howard, from thence by way of the Fox and Ouisconsin Rivers to Prairie du Chien, and after detaching a sufficient number of Companies to garrison Forts Crawford and Armstrong, the remainder will proceed to the mouth of the River St. Peters, where they will establish a Post at which the Head Quarters of the Reg.t will be located – The Reg.t previous to its departure from Detroit will be properly supplied with Clothing, provisions, Arms and Ammunition.

Immediate application will be made to Brig.r Genl. Jesup Quarter Master Genl. for funds necessary to execute the movements required by this order.

By order of Maj.r Genl. Brown.

Signed John E. Wool
Insp.r Genl.

8563

North Dist.
Order Feb 7 10
Removing the
5th Infy to
the Mississippi

(Copy)

[1819] 3 Feb 11

His excellency Major General
A. Jackson Comdg S. Division
United States Army.

Sir I have this moment returned from Pensacola, and has to inform you, the Spanish troops have arrived off that place, with orders from their government, to take possession the restoration of Pensacola and Barancas their force consisting of two ships, two brigs and two schooners, with six hundred troops consisting one hundred and fifty artillery, the rest infantry, under the command of General Don Mazea each allpeda with one hundred thousand dollars for the pay of their troops and to mount their cavalry. It is also reported that they have sent two hundred men to St. Marks Colonel King has not given up the place yet but will in a few days, or as soon as he can move the United States.

9665

stores from that quarter. Colonel Skinner intends moving the troops to Montpelier, & the Spaniards seems a good deal elated with the return of the Spanish troops. —

My family are in good health.

I am your excellency's most
Obt. Servt.
Thomas de Boyle.

P.S. I have to inform your excellency that when I made my last send to the Choctaw's after there was a few men from Pensacola (Americans) that went with them and made a settlement upon that river at Thomas old village, which has been since strengthened by by round families from Georgia and at this time I understand there is above three hundred families below the line. I can not at this time inform you the opinion of the Spanish Government in regard to these enterprising people but I would not if probable that their settlement would be respected. Every thing in West Florida is tranquil as I believe my last campaign cleared it of all hostile Indians

T. H. B.

Clubbourne
Feb 11

25

Major Genl. A Jackson
Comdg. S. Division
Nashville
Tenn.

Mail

From Capt. H. B.
Bryce

(copy)

Head Quarters Fernandina E. F.
February 12th 1819

Sir

I received on the 8th Instant while on a visit to the Post of Traders Hill, your communication of the 23d ultimo, accompanied by a copy of a letter from the Governor of Georgia, with a resolution of the Senate of that State, soliciting a force to be stationed on the Southern frontier, west of the Oakafonokee, for the protection of Surveyors and Settlers.

In compliance with your instruction requiring me to report "whether it would be advisable to extend the posts west of the Oakafonokee, so as to effect the objects of the resolution, and whether it will be practicable to afford the aid required to the surveyors" I have the honor to state—

That, in as much as the hostile Indians have not appeared in force upon this frontier since they were driven from Mickasukies and Suwanney, and as most of them with the Blacks, have been reported to be with their families, principally at the Bay of Tampa, Okuchee Batta and on the St. Johns above lake George; there is reason to believe they will not, without the aid of white confederates return to our frontier. under this presumption I include that, four companies of the 4th Regiment, held in readiness to embark, from East Florida, from Pensacola will be sufficient to garrison Fort Gadsden and Scott and that the five companies of the 4th now at those posts, held in readiness to accompany the Honorable Wilson Cunningham, Commissioner, upon the national boundary line, may, with the aid of the Infantry at this place, effect the objects of the resolution without being posted in a badly watered and as I should judge, unhealthy part of the country.

A movement with this force to the Suwanney, by the way of Mocheneff in the course of next month or in April or May will tend to give more effectual security to the Surveyors and Settlers in question, than the establishment of a post, or any movement whatever upon our side of the line.

The troops when detached with the commissioner will be directed to open a road upon or near to the line from Fort Scott to the head of the St. Marys River and thence to Traders Hill — by which a force may occasionally be

8565

marched from post to post for the protection of the adjacent settlement.

Should the President however, determine in favor of establishing a post upon the line, west of the Calcasieu; it will afford me an agreeable excursion to reconnoitre the country and select a site — which, though it may be for a mere temporary purpose, should nevertheless combine all the advantages of position, and of health which would be desirable for a permanent Work.

The inexperience or negligence which has in some cases been evinced in the selection of sites for Military Posts, has had the effect of impairing the reputation of the officers generally, as well as of injuring the health of the Army.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

(Signed) Edmund P. Gaines

To the Honorable
John C. Calhoun
Secretary of war.

Gen. Gaines to the
Secretary War.
July 12 — 1819.
On the subject of
establishing a post
on the National
boundary line, west
of the ~~Ok~~ Okasano-
ka swamp. —

(Copy)

Hd Qrs Fernandina E.F.
February 13. 1819

General,

I have the honor to lay before you a copy of my communication of yesterdays date to the department of war, upon the subject of establishing a post on the national boundary line, west of the Okafonoka swamp, on the application of the Governor and Senate of the State of Georgia, of which I presume you have been duly apprised. accept my dear General, my best wishes for your health and happiness.

Edmund P. Gaines

Major General Andrew Jackson
Commander in chief
division of the south.

8567

From Gen. Gaines enclosing copy of his letter to the Secretary of war, on the subject of establishing a new post, west of the Okafanoka swamp, on the National boundary line. —

Feby 13 — 1.819.

Philadelphia February 14th 1819

Will not my kind friend unite with me in thankfulness to the giver of all good, for his singular mercies to me; again the living mother of another lovely Babe — yes, the awful trial is over, Tuesday the 2d of February my little girl was Born. & join with me in thanksgiving & implore Almighty God, that I may be enabled to appreciate his goodness & live more devoted to his service. Alas I do not feel half the gratitude his mercies call for, yet I trust I do love the Lord Jesus in sincerity, & though the spark is faint & glimmering, yet I know he can & trust he will kindle it to a flame. O my Friend in all my anxiety & trouble I have thought of & felt for you. The Lord has been pleased to lay his hand heavily on you, the brother of your Soul & fortune & a beloved niece have been taken from you by Death your dear husband called from you at this trying period through the Malice of his enemies & the mistaken notions of some who although I believe acted conscientiously had never experienced the horrors of the Tomahawk & Scalping knife — Yet all things work together for good those who love God Nor does he willingly afflict his children, or lay more upon them than they can bear, I trust you have found him a present help in time of trouble. & with the Psalmist can say It is good for me to have been afflicted. before I was afflicted I went astray but now have I kept thy law O God. You have ever my sincere prayers for your happiness

8569

I think I feel almost as much delighted as you can at the happy termination of the Dear generals difficulties - O I do indeed love him almost as a Father - & think how delighted I must be at the prospect of seeing him & showing to my friends, that kind disinterested friend who was indeed a friend to me when in a land of strangers. The citizens of Philadelphia all sincerely respect him. I feel quite pleased to hear that Colonel Butler accompanies him. My love to Mrs Butler, & all kind enquiring friends when I get quite strong I will write to my other Tennessee correspondents write me soon & tell me particularly of my Husband for you have seen him a great deal of late & can tell me particularly of him, & how I long for the return of this best of Husbands - Do Burn this scrawl. let no eye but your own see it, my weakness must be my apology. Your little friend Martha Ann talks much of Aunt Jackson & Andrew - she looks forward with delight to the arrival of the General I have subscribed to a Paper called the Religious Remembrancer. which I will have sent on to you it will give you always the latest & most interesting religious information, & you will receive it by Mail weekly & now dear friend may the God of Love bless & prosper you pray for me & believe me you shall always have a place in my imperfect supplications for grace & mercy Farewell - Yours sincerely Frances D Wayne -

25

Mr. Andrew Jackson.

Hermitage

near Nashville

West Tennessee

Baton Rouge
18 Feb 1819

My Dear General,

I arrived here a few days since with a view of selecting the position & recommending a plan for the contemplated Military Depot at this place - I shall return to morrow to Orleans to renew my labors on the fortifications in the Gulf of Mexico -

Every day is to me a day of regret that circumstances should have seperated me from you at a time like this. Though without orders, or any advice from you I should have immediately have repaired to Washington had there been a probability of my reaching that city before the adjournment of Congress. As it is, I must submit to my fate and anxiously await the result of the infamous, premeditated, and ungenerous attacks upon your well earned reputation - Reputations are said to be ungrateful, and in the late conduct of Congress towards

8571

you I would subscribe to the opinion
could I believe that the sense of the People
was expressed - Rely upon it General that
there also have a right to be the judges are
with you, sense & truth, if the Sovereignty of
this Republic are with you, but state
the intrigues of a few, who only envy your
greatness, may prevail - I am prepared for
the worst, and if my best friend, and
to whom I am bound by the strongest of
obligations is improperly treated, it will be
impossible to reconcile public life with
my feelings - I must & will seek the
retirement of public life, remote from
political intrigues, & unassociated with
political scoundrels - Near you I would
wish to end my days, Give me heaven
upon a throne, I have to fabricate my
own fortune, & what human exertions
can effect I will essay But this

to only in anticipation of an event I deprecate - That the House may express what I know to be the opinions of the People, and you soon restored to your family & friends is the sincere prayer of one who knows how to estimate your patriotic devotion, and appreciate your domestic virtues

Gave my best respects to all [illegible] - Why has not Eato or E[illegible] written me? I certainly expe[illegible] something from them;

Your friend
Sadler

8572

Major Genl Jackson
Washington City

Copy of a Letter
from Capt Barnes Dragoons
Hd Qrs 1819

Head Quarters, Division of the South
Inspector General's Office
Nashville, Tenn.
18th February 1819.

Sir (Copy)

I have received your last confidential Report.

I am directed by the Commanding General to require from you a confidential report embracing the following points, viz:

The state and condition of the forts and fortifications, for the purposes of offence as well as defence; the capacity of the quarters for the accommodation of troops; the Quarter Master's department; the Contractor's department; the Paymaster's department; the Ordnance department; and the progress made by each ~~[illegible]~~ corps or Regiment in Military discipline, in a knowledge of the prescribed evolutions, and in interior economy. On each of these heads, a special report is required.

I shall myself personally inspect

8573

all of the troops, from the Mississippi to the Apalachicola, including all in and between these points, also the troops in the harbors of Charleston and Norfolk; — but I apprehend I shall not have it in my power to visit Savannah and Amelia Island. You will therefore on the receipt of this letter repair to those points, and after the completion of the business, endeavor to meet me on the Apalachicola, in the month of May.

As I am about to commence a Military tour of Inspection, it will be unnecessary for the future to forward to this Office more than one Inspection Return, and one Semi-Annual Muster Roll instead of two, as required by the General Order of October 1846; and until further Orders, the duplicate of the above Returns will be forwarded by you direct to the Adjutant &

Inspector Genl's Office, at Washington City.

I have the honor to be, sir,
with the greatest respect,
your obt. servt.

A. J. Dyer
Insp. Genl.
U. S.

Rec. 7 Feb 73

To
Maj. Jno. M. Davis
Asst. Insp Genl —
U. S. Army
Port Hawkins
Georgia

8574

To,

Maj: Jn. M. Davis

dated 18th Feby '19.

Head Quarters
Division of the South
(Copy) Inspector General's Office
Nashville Tenn
18th February 1819.

Sir

I am directed by the Commanding General to require of you a comprehensive report, embracing the following points, viz:

The state and condition of forts and fortifications for the purposes of offence as well as defence; the capacity of the quarters for the accommodation of troops; the Quarter Masters Department; the Contractors Department; the Paymasters Department; the Ordnance Department; and the progress made by each corps or Regiment in Military discipline, and in a knowledge of the prescribed evolutions, and in interior economy. On each of these points a special report is required, which when completed,

will be forwarded by you to me to the City of Philadelphia; at which place I shall make out my Consolidated Confidential Report, for the War Department. It would therefore be highly desirable that your report should reach Philadelphia in July, or early in August.

As I am about to commence a Military tour of Inspection of the Southern Division of the Army, it will be unnecessary for the future to forward to this Office more than one Inspection Return, and one Semi-annual Muster Roll, instead of two, as required by the General Order of October 1816; and until further orders, the duplicates of the above Returns will be forwarded by you direct to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, at Washington City.

Any information of a Military nature relative to the contemplated posts about to be established on the upper Mississippi

and the Missouri is respectfully solicited. A long residence in that Country will doubtless place it in your power to communicate much valuable information.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully —
Your obt servt

J. S. Payne
Insp. Gen.
S. O. D.

To Col. J. Chambers
St. Louis —

8576

To,
Coll. T. Chambers
Dated 18th Feby 19

To,
Maj. A. M. Davis
dated 18th July '19.

Head Quarters
Division of the South
(Copy) Inspector General's Office
Nashville Ten.
18th February 1819.

Sir

I am directed by the Commanding General to require of you a Computation Report, embracing the following points, viz:

"The state and condition of forts and fortifications for the purposes of Offence as well as defence; the capacity of the quarters for the accommodation of troops; the Quarter Masters Department; the Contractors' Department; the Paymasters' Department; the Ordnance Department; and the progress made by each Corps or Regiment in Military discipline, and in a knowledge of the prescribed evolutions, and in interior economy. On each of these points a special report is required, which when completed,

8575

will be forwarded by you to me to the City of Philadelphia; at which place I shall make out my Consolidated Confidential Report, for the war Department. It would therefore be highly desirable that your report should reach Philadelphia in July, or early in August.

As I am about to commence a Military tour of Inspection of the Southern Division of the Army, it will be unnecessary for the future to forward to this Office more than one Instruction Return, and one Semi-annual Muster Roll, instead of two, as required by the General Order of October 1816; and until further orders, the duplicates of the above Returns will be forwarded by you direct to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, at Washington City.

Any information of a Military nature relative to the contemplated posts about to be established on the upper Mississippi

and the Missouri is respectfully solicited. A long residence in that Country will doubtless place it in your power to communicate much valuable information.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully —
Your obt. servt.

J. F. Wayne
Insp. Gen.
S. O. D.

To Col. J. Chambers
St. Louis —

8576

To,
Coll. T. Chambers
Dated 18th Feby 19

Head Quarters, Division of the South.
Inspt Genl's Office —
Nashville (Tenn.)
8th February 1819.

(Copy)

Sir

I am directed by the Commanding General to require from your Department a confidential report embracing the following points; viz — The state and condition of the forts and fortifications, for the purposes as well of offence as defence; the capacity of quarters for the accommodation of troops; the Quarter Master's department; the Contractor's department; the Paymaster's department; the Ordnance department; and the progress made by each Corps or Regiment in military discipline; in a knowledge of the prescribed evolutions; and in interior economy. On each of these heads the General wishes a special report.

8577

As I am about to commence a Military tour of Inspection of the Southern Division of the Army, it will be unnecessary for the future, to forward to this Office more than one Inspection Return, and one semi annual Muster Roll, instead of two, as required by Genl Order of October 1816; and until further Orders, the duplicate of the above returns you will have forwarded direct to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, at Washington City.

I address this communication direct to yourself, as I do not know who, at present, acts as Assistant Insp General in your department. I shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you, in April next, at New Orleans.

I have the honor to be, sir,
with the greatest respect,
your obt, servt

J. J. Wayne
Insp. Gen. S D

To
Maj Genl
E. W. Ripley
N. Orleans

To Major Genl. E. K.
Reply dated 18th Feby
1819

(Copy)

Adj:t Genl. Genl. office
19. February 1819.

Genl. Order,

The resignation of Captain A. Reyshard of the 1st Infty. is accepted to take effect the 31. of March 1819,— the resignation of Captain T. L. Crawford of the 1st Infantry is accepted to take effect the 7th of January 1819, the resignation of 1st Lieut. J. Smith of the 1st Infantry is accepted to take effect the 1st of January 1819, and the resignation of 1st Lieutenant A. M. McDonald of the 7th Infantry is accepted to take effect the 31. of January 1819.

By Order.

R. Parker
Actg Genl

Note. a copy sent
to Genl Ripley & Genl
Gaines D.P.

8579

Gen. Order
19th July 1819.

Resignations of
Capt A. Peychaud
" F. L. Amelung
1st Lt. J. Smith
" " A. W. McDonald
accepted.

Boone County State of Kentucky (via)
Woodbridge State of New Jersey. Feb'y 20. 1859

To Major Genl. A Jackson.

Sir

Indulge one of the American Revolution; while you are surrounded by an approving multitude; to offer his mite of Gratitude; to the protector of Female innocence, & helpless infancy, and his Countrys wrongs; against the Wily hand of the Savage; instegated by, & supplied with the means to perpetrate their cruel acts: By the Imbecile Spaniard, & the "vile Britain"

I hope ere this, "The long agonys are o'er"! of your quondom friends! And when time shall have Obliterated their "Sickleinesp"! and the forked tongue of envy & malice, shall be at rest; the children yet unborn, shall sound the praises of the man; who had the Fortitude, courage, virtue, & obedience to the call of necessity, to step forward, with a Gallant Band, to encounter every privation, hardship, & danger, to rectify that Countrys wrongs.

I am a simple plain man, in my habits & manners, no Courtier. But here claim the previlege to give my sentiments in favor of Patriotism, fortitude, courage, virtue, & morals; when mingled with glorious deeds; of every man, who nobly steps forward in the cause of Humanity Justice & his countrys freedom: in opposition to the enemys of the Human race. !!! Accept the respect of my rational Homage, & very high Consideration.

John Brown

85-82-1a

A

10149
Dr Mr Brown
Contrement

111

To Major Genl A Jackson.

By Mr Brown

City of New York.

Extract of a letter from Colonel J. Chambers Commanding at St Louis dated 21st February 1819 - to the Adjt. & Insp. Genl. -

"The Command is in good health, and engaged daily in drill, and such exercises as may tend to fit them for active service, Two Traders have been recently murdered by the Reccaries nation of Indians, through the influence and machenations of British traders, and it is believed that the Reccaries are preparing to give the command a warm reception during their progress" -

8583

Extract of a Letter from
Col. Chambers to the
Adjt. and Insp. Genl.
reporting the death of
two traders killed
by the Indians
dated 20 Feb 1819

Amor Patriæ

Cadwallader D. Colden Esq.re

Whereas, at a meeting of the Common Council held at the Common Council

Whereas the Common Council of the City of New York

as a Testimony of which, and wishing to transmit to Posterity, the respect

Resolved, that the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box, with a suitable

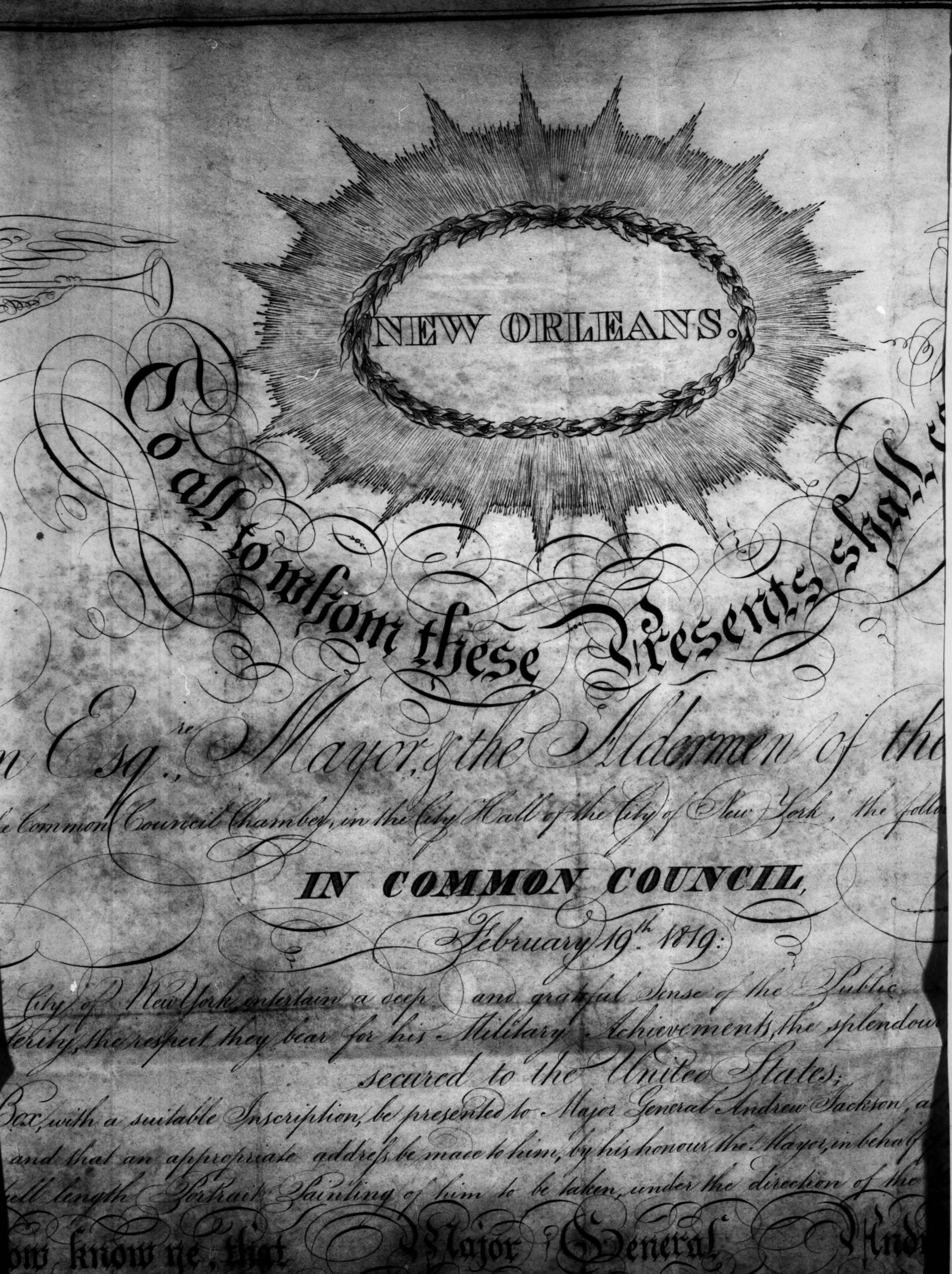
and that an appr

Resol

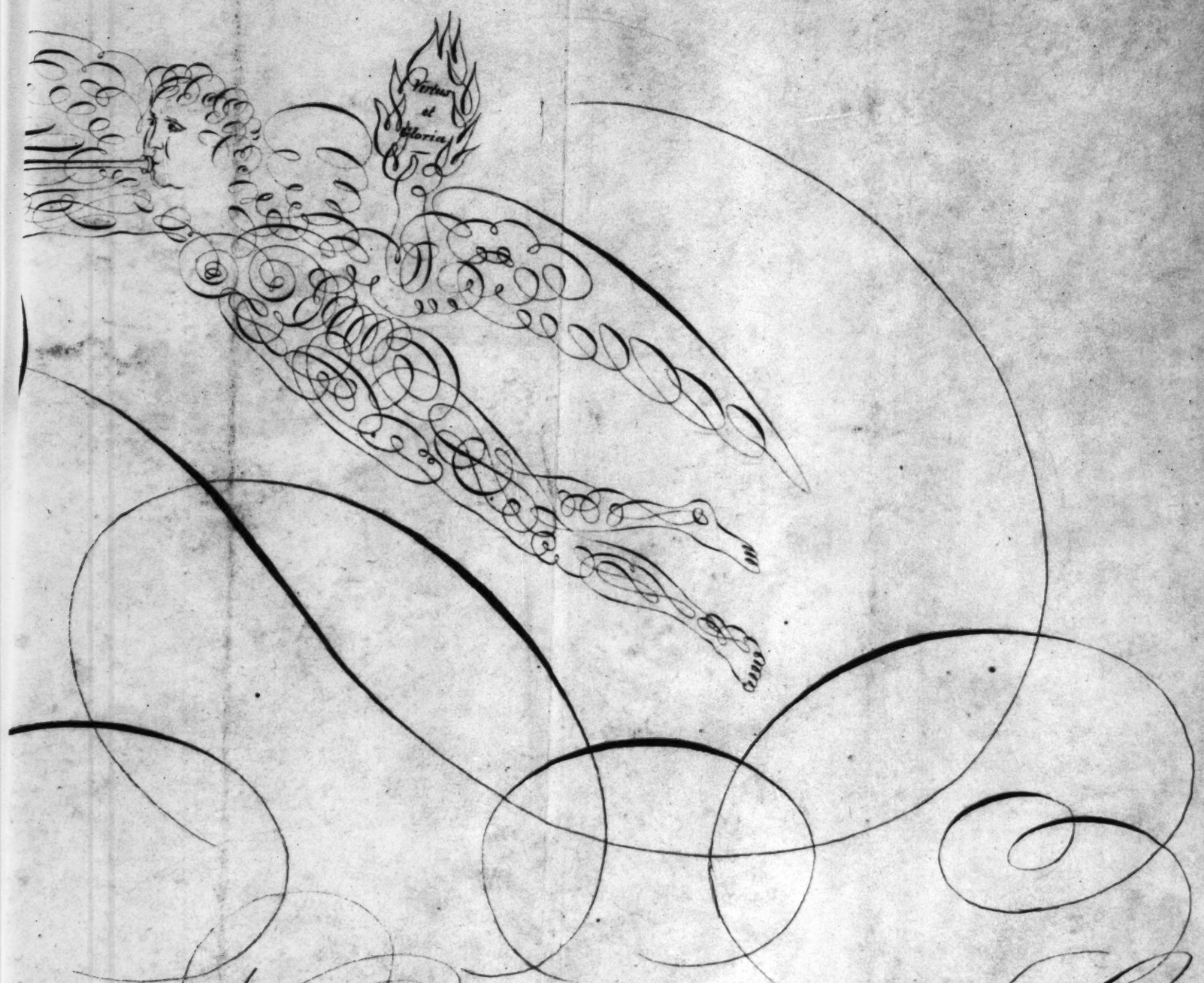
length Lord

to know

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.


NEW ORLEANS.
Know ye, that the Mayor, & the Aldermen of the
Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall of the City of New York, the follo
IN COMMON COUNCIL,
February 19th 1819:
City of New York entertain a deep and grateful Sense of the Public
terity, the respect they bear for his Military Achievements, the splendour
secured to the United States;
Box, with a suitable Inscription, be presented to Major General Andrew Jackson, a
and that an appropriate address be made to him, by his honour the Mayor, in behalf
ll length Portrait Painting of him to be taken, under the direction of the
ow know ye, that Major General Andr

RLEANS.
Virtus et Gloria
Presents shall come
Aldermen of the City of New York,
of the City of New York, the following Preamble and Resolutions we
N COUNCIL,
ary 19th 1819:
rateful Sense of the Public Services of Major General
y Achievements, the splendour of which has been surpassed only, by the great Glas
he United States;
Major General Andrew Jackson, at a Common Council, to be specially conv
n, by his honour the Mayor, in behalf of the Corporation.
e taken, under the direction of the Corporation, to be placed in the Gallery of Ta
General Andrew Jackson.



f. New York, Send Greeting:

reamble and Resolutions were agreed to;

Major General Andrew Jackson,

en surpassed only, by the great lasting Benefits they have

Council to be specially convened for that Purpose;

place in the Gallery of Paintings in the City Hall.

on,

Amor Patriæ

Cadwallader D. Colden Esq.re

Whereas, at a meeting of the Common Council, held at the Common Council Cha

Whereas the Common Council, of the City of New York, en
as a Testimony of which, and wishing to transmit to Posterity, the respect they

Resolved, that the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box, with a suitable Ins
and that an appropria

Resolved, that he be respectfully requested, to permit a full length Portrait

Now know ye, the
is admitted and allowed, a FREEMAN AND CITIZEN of the said C
Franchises and

In Testimony whereof, the said

Witnes

NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known to all Men by these Presents, that we the Mayor, & the Aldermen of the City of New York, assembled, in the City Hall of the City of New York, the following Resolution was passed

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

February 19th 1819:

Resolved, that this Corporation entertain a deep and grateful Sense of the Public Services of Major General Andrew Jackson, and bear for his Military Achievements, the splendour of which has been so conspicuously secured to the United States;

Resolved, that a Common Council be presented to Major General Andrew Jackson, at a Common Council, with a suitable address be made to him, by his honour the Mayor, in behalf of the Corporation.

Resolved, that a Painting of him to be taken, under the direction of the Corporation, to be placed in the City Hall.

Resolved, that Major General Andrew Jackson, be presented with the **FREEDOM OF THE CITY**, to have, to hold, use and enjoy the Immunities whatsoever, granted or belonging to the said City.

Resolved, that the Mayor and Aldermen, have caused the Seal of the City to be hereunto affixed.

CADWALLADER D. COLDEN ESQ. Mayor.

Virtus et Gloria
ome,
City of New York, Send Greeting:
ng of Preamble and Resolutions were agreed to;
Major General Andrew Jackson,
rvices of
which has been surpassed only, by the great lasting Benefits they have
Common Council, to be specially convened for that Purpose;
Corporation.
oration, to be placed in the Gallery of Paintings in the City Hall.
Jackson,
FREEDOM OF THE CITY, together with all the Benefits, Privileges,
y.
d the Seal of the said City
ator

Franchises

In Testimony whereof, the sa

Wit

BY ORDER O

J. Wotton Clerk.

J. F. Bragg Secretary

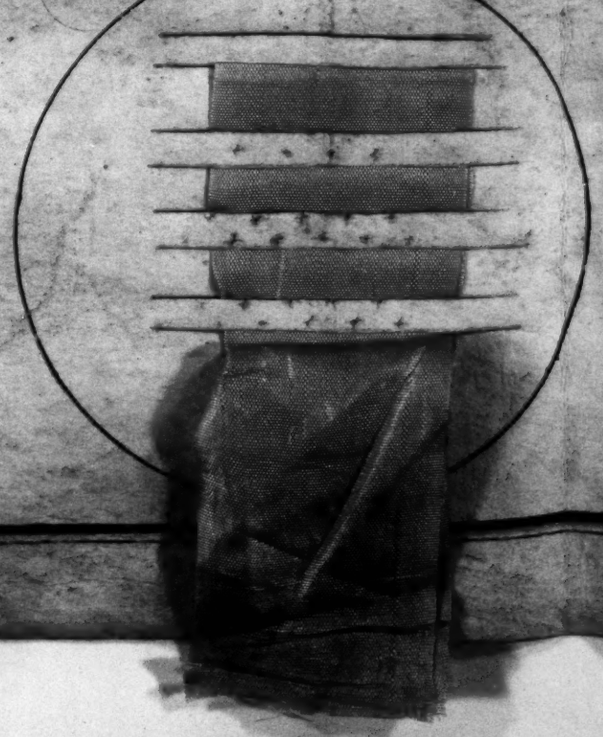
Franchises and Immunities whatsoever, granted or belonging to t
of the said Mayor and Aldermen, hav

to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, CADWALLADER, D. COLDEN

the 23d Day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence and Sovereignty of the State the Forty third.

DER OF the MAYOR an



Sadow

tsoever, granted or belonging to the said City.

nd. Aldermen, have caused the Seal of the

e hereunto affixed.

ADER, D. COLDEN ESQ. Mayor,

ary, in the year of our Lord one
hundred and nineteen, and of
ce and Sovereignty of the State
the Forty third.

MAYOR and ALDERMEN

New York April 16th 1819.

Cadwallader D. Colden

Mayor &c

d the Seal of the said City

Mayor.

ERMEN

New York April 16th 1819.

signed

Mayor

Albany 29th — 1819

Mr Peale

Dear Sir I send Sargent Day down to Day See If ther is aney Letters or papers from the Eastward I Cant help feeling So much anxiety but hope has supported So often and still does — — —

Let me as a real & Sincere Friend perswad you to try and reconcile this Solemn Dispensation so Beloved my Friend you have not to weep as those that have no hope o Angels Rafled Her on their Celestial wings to that Blooming garden of roses that have no Thorns where Honey Bees no Sting, look forward to that happy period when we Shall meet all our Dear Friends on Heaven where the parting Sigh will no more be herd, all Tears will bee wiped from our eyes, But Let us first Secure an interest in a Crucified Redeemer, o my Friend Mr Peale ther is Sacred facts Religion prepares for Life or Death I know you are not fare from it for I Can Say with Truth that a more Correct young Man I never knew therefore put your trust In the Lord he never will desert nor forsak those that Chos him, think not this a gloomey subject oh no — its a light to my path a Lamp to my feet — Come and See me as Soon as Convenient, May the God of all Comfort Speak Peace to your Heart and Say my grace its Sufficient for The Amen Mr R Mr Peale

R Dickson

8585

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PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 29th — 1819

Mr Peale

Dear Sir I send Sargent Day
Down to Day See if there is aney Letters
or papers from the Eastward I Cant help see
ing so much anxiety but hope has supported
so often and still does — — —

Let me as a real & Sincere
Friend perswad you to try and reconcile this
Solemn Dispensation so beatiful my Friend
you have not to weep as those that have no hope o
Angels wafted Her on their Celestial wings to that
Blooming garden of roses that have no Thorns where
Honey has no Sting, look forward to that happy
period when we shall meet all our Dear Friends in
Heaven where the parting Sigh will no more be herd, all
Tears will bee wiped from our eyes, But Let us first secure
an interest in a Crucified redeemer, o my Friend
Mr Peale this is Sacred facts religion prepares for Life or
Death I know you are not fare from it for I Can say with
Truth that a more Correct young Man I never knew
therefore put your trust in the Lord he never will desert
nor forsak those that Chos him, think not this a gloomey subject
oh no — its a light to my path a Lamp to my feet — Come and
see me as soon as Convenient, may the God of all Comfort
speak Peace to your Heart and say my grace is sufficient for
thee Amen Mr R. M. Peale R Parkson

8585

New Orleans
25 Feb 1819

My Dear General

As I cannot be with you, my only consolation is in writing - Your friends in this country, as well as myself, are much interested in the result of the debate on the Seminole operations - Their confidence in the integrity of a majority of Congress is somewhat strengthened by private letters from Washington. - The course that Mr Clay has taken has been severely reprobated by some of his warmest friends in the west, and it seems to be a general opinion that the political standing that individual, as well as many others who have been concerned in the conspiracy against you, has been greatly affected -

The vote of the Mississippi Legislature I presume you have seen, It is honorable to the independance of its Members, and

8586

an example I hope, which will be followed by some of our other State Legislatures—

From the paper I find you propose an excursion as far north as New York, I wish you would conclude sailing from thence to this place. A sea voyage would be beneficial to your health & you would be relieved on your return home from a fatiguing ride—

Your presence is greatly wanted here as a military man, independent of the pleasure your ~~presence~~ society would give your friends—

To me it would be grateful in the extreme particularly as under existing circumstances I see no probability of my moving from hence myself— No facilities or opportunity have been afforded me, and I can hear no thing from the Engineer Department—

Indeed a general disorganization seems

to pervade
— The w
thing
ther
nem
de
detail
to the
pum
Gov

to pervade every department in the army:
The irregularities which exist need some
strong remedies, or the army will loose even
the little character it has, and honorable
men will be driven from its ranks —

Permit me hear from you soon, and
detail at length every circumstance in relation
to the most unjenerous & unwarrantable attack
upon you will command from

your friend
Gad Sedgwick

Genl Jackson

8587

Major Genl Andrew Jackson
Washington City

Subpoena —

Fernandina E. F.
Feb. 26th. 1819.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that pursuant to your order of the 5th. Instant, I left this Post on the 8th. accompanied by Lieut. Griffith of the Corps of Artillery and a detachment of U. S. Troops for the purpose of reconnoitering the Country and making a survey of the St. Marys and also whether any marauding parties of the Seminole Indians were lurking around the head waters of that River.

I arrived at "Traders Hill" on the St. Marys on the 9th. where I found Generals Floyd, Blackshear and Thompson Commissioners on the part of the State of Georgia to ascertain and determine the true Source of the River, about which a diversity of opinion seemed to exist. Their objects and those expressed in my

instructions being somewhat similar, I determined to accompany them in their Route so far as it should be conformable to my own views.

I arrived with my detachment on the 11th. at the "Pine log" or crossing place of the "Old Micksasuke trail" on the St. Marys, and after a most minute and particular examination ascertained that that River neither derives its source from, nor has any connection with the Okafonoka Swamp; near its head branches there are a number of Cypress swamps which in rainy seasons are doubtless filled with water, and have led to the erroneous conclusion that a portion of the surplus waters of the Okafonoka were discharged through that channel. The "Pine log" being but a short distance below the head of the River, I commenced my measurement from that place down the North Side, following the meanderings of the River Eighteen miles, when we struck the "South Branch" which from common Report,

it was supposed, would prove to be the true head of the St. Mary's; an accurate measurement however proved the falsity of this report; it extended only twelve miles into the country where it heads in a large Bay and Cypress Swamp. I separated from the Commissioners on our return to the forks of the River, continuing my survey down it and arrived at "Thader's Hill" on the evening of the 17th.

Although during our march no Indians were discovered, yet recent traces of them were every where to be met with. At one place on the American side of the River, which had evidently been abandoned but a few days before, there had been about twenty encamped, judging from the number of their bark Huts; beside this there were several other small camps. At the Head of the "South Branch" about thirty had been encamped for some time, they had

not left their camp more than three days previous. The last tracks we saw were within ten miles of the settlements. Their principal Range seems to in the 'Big Bend' of the St. Marys, and their object, stealing and driving off Cattle. Two fresh trails were discovered above the forks of the River, apparently made the day previous to our passing; along each of which a number of Cattle had been driven - they were traced several miles beyond the River (by a Mr. Barber who was hunting his cattle) towards the Suwaney. It is to be observed that the Indians have but very recently made their re-appearance in that part of the country.

After my return to Hadeis Hill in compliance with that part of my orders I entered the Okefenoka Swamp, and with the greatest difficulty and fatigue penetrated into it six or eight miles. At the point where I

entered, after passing through a thick under-growth of Briars, scrubby Brush and Bays for some distance it opens into an extensive Savannah or rather an immense miry Bog, mostly destitute of timber, and covered with a thick coat of Moss, which alone supports the passenger, shaking and sinking beneath every step. Numerous small Islands of Bay Cypress and Pine are interspersed throughout, and even these are not supported by firm land. So far as I had an opportunity to examine, this moss abounded every where, and into which I thrust a stick for a very considerable depth with little resistance, and without reaching the solid bottom. I cannot say whether this is the case throughout the whole extent of the swamp, but believe it to be so, as it appeared to the view so far as the eye could reach to be a continuation of the same quagmire. This season

8590 0658

being remarkably dry I have no doubt the Swamp might be passed through, but a continued rain for a few days must necessarily render it impassable.

I returned with the detachment under my command to this place on the evening of the 22d Instant, having completed a survey of the St. Mary's from its source to the mouth; I have not yet finished the map of the River, but in a few days shall be able to furnish you with a copy.--

I am Sir,

Very Respectfully

Your Most Ob. Svt.

Dand. E. Birch

Lieut. & A.D.Camp.

Major General

Edmund P. Gaines,

Com.g E. S. Div. South

Fernandina, E.F.

8591

Report of Lieut. Beach
on the Source of the
River St. Marys —

Lieut. Beach
Report of Lieut. Beach
on the Source of the
St. Marys

Hd. Qrs. Fernandina E. F.
February 27. 1819

General,

I promised myself the pleasure of sending you, in the present month, a chart of the river St. Johns, and of the coast to this place. A desire to add to it a sketch of the country between this place and the Ooka fonoka swamp, and at the same time to ascertain whether the Indians had returned, as had been apprehended by some of the inhabitants, near to the frontier, I detached a small active party under my aid de camp Lt. Burch, whose report I enclose herewith. By which you will perceive that he found the late encampments and trails of several small parties, supposed to have been in pursuit of cattle. His sketch will be completed in a few days, when it will be forwarded.

Reconnoitering

8592

parties will be occasionally detached from traders hill, to scour the country and keep an eye to the movements of the Indians.

It is a fact not heretofore known or published, that the St. Mary's river has no connection whatever with the oak=
=afonoka swamp. This has been ascertained by several commissioners sent by the state of Georgia, as well as by Mr. Burch as will appear by his report herewith, - a copy of which I shall this day forward to the department of war

with the greatest respect
your obt. servant
Edmund P. Gaines

Major General Jackson
commander in chief
division of the south.

Letter from Genl Gaines
to Maj General Jackson
dated St Fernandina
27th Feb 1819

8593

Head Quarters Fernandina E. F.
February 27th 1819

General,

By reports from the commandants of Forts Gadsden and Scott, up to the 28th ultimo and 1st instant, I learn that the requisition made by Lieut Col Nebuckle, in October last for four months supply of rations had been but in part complied with by the Contractor; that Capt. Spencer had been ordered to purchase the quantity necessary to complete the supply required; that an additional supply of fifty four thousand rations had been required on the 31st of December last; and likewise a supply for one month to be left in deposito, as directed by the General Order from the Department of War, at each post on the 1st of June; and that the troops are again compelled to rely upon purchases of corn, at a very high price, from the settlement on Chattahoochee, in lieu of bread:—having on hand but a small supply of the other parts of the ration.

Under these circumstances, and uncertain whether the purchases will be effected in time to furnish a proper supply to send with the detachment intended as an escort, which had been requested by the commissioner; I have notified him that a detachment of four companies will be ordered to accompany him from this place, in running the line from the head of St. Mary's to the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee, between the U. S. and Spain.

I have the honor to be
with perfect respect
Your obdt. Servant
Edmund P. Gaines

Major General
Andrew Jackson
Commanding

8594

Letter from Genl Gaines
to Maj Genl Jackson
dated Fernandina
27th Feb 1819

Major General Jackson

Adjt & Insp. Genl. Office
27th February 1819.

Sir,

I enclose, by order of the Secretary of War, a copy of instructions given to the Paymaster of the 4th Infantry, by Colo. King, on which the General order of the 23d instant is found, in addition to that of July 13th 1818 on the same subject. — A copy of this order is furnished to the Paymaster General for every Regimental and Battalion Paymaster in service, and a duplicate is sent to the South Division.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obt Servt

N. Parker
Act Adj Genl

Colo R. Butler
Adjutant General
South Division.

8596

From Gen. Parker
27th. February 1819.
enclosing a copy of ~~the~~
instructions given to the
Paymaster of the 4th. Inf.
by Col. King, on which
is ~~founded~~ issued the Gen.
Order of 23d. July
1819, in addition to
that of the 13th. July
1818; by which it is
directed that Paymasters
& Officers of the Q. M.
Gen. Dept shall not be
detailed for any service
out of their Department,

Trenton Feby 28th 1819

Sir,

At the request of Captain John R. Corbaly of the 7th Infantry - I take the liberty of addressing you.

Captain Corbaly having represented to me that his domestic concerns, rendered it necessary that he should be relieved from the service. That he had public accounts to settle, and having had a long tour of service, without indulgence; requests a furlough for a few months at the termination of which to retire

Permit me therefore as a tribute due to a worthy Soldier, to solicit your pleasure in favor of his request

I have the honor
to be respectfully
Sir your Obt. Servt.
D Brearley
Col 7th Infy
Supt R Recruiting

Maj. Genl.
Andrew Jackson
Ud Army

8598.

From Mr Samuel
Brearley
Feb 28th 1819

Mr Samuel Brearley
Mr Amos
Mr Amos Jackson
Lady Grove

Feb 28th 1819

PRINCETON
MAR 4

Philadelphia
Jan 28th 1817

Maj. Genl
Andrew Jackson
Ud Army
Washington

PRINCETON N.J.
MAR 4
18½ Cts

Baltimore 1st March 1819

Sir

The Attention conferred by your personal attention and the appropriatory sentiments you have expressed for my service, will ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude and respect. The soldiery which I have seen this day, drawn from the Civil pursuits of life, their discipline and Military Ardor, and the patriotism for which your City has been distinguished as a sure pledge to the nation that its Militia will ever prove its safety & defence, brings to me the pleasing recollection that the defence of our Country when confided to those who enjoy its liberties affords my security against the invasion of any foe, this ~~assurance~~ common finds its proof in the ~~glorious~~ safety of your city preserved by the valiant defence of ~~the~~ ~~City~~ its inhabitants. No men repaired to the field of Combat with more Elacrity, none ever retired from it, with more glory. Accept Sir for yourself & the Officers of your Brigade a summary of my highest ~~respect~~ regard and Cindiration.

Andrew Jackson

8601

Reply to the address
of Friend Hoath
of Baltimore

To Major Genl. Andrew Jackson) March 1st 1819

Sir / The Officers of the 14th Brigade wait upon you for the purpose of paying their respects in person and of assuring you of the consideration in which they hold the your services to your country

Citizen Soldiers ourselves and fondly attached to the Institutions of our Republic, we receive with pleasure every fresh proof of the excellence of those Institutions – How long has it been said in the old world that War is a science which requires training from infancy: that it must be taught in standing armies, and those military bodies which all history teaches freemen to regard with jealous suspicion Under your guidance Sir we have seen soldiers springing from the walks of peace and retirement and bearing all the hardships and privations of war – We did not wonder at their bravery: for we knew they were brave – But we applauded the firmness with which they bore hunger fatigue and suffering; and admired the cheerfulness with which they subsisted on a few handfuls of Indian corn and pursued their march through a trackless wilderness – We have seen citizen soldiers summoned by the trumpet of war from the bosom of their families and the quiet pursuits of civil life, meeting and vanquishing the veteran legions of Europe – And we have seen Sir, the combinations of modern warfare, which make success to depend on evolutions, and movement of masses of men, and against which the enemies of republicanism vainly believe individual nerve and the courage of freemen are

8603

unavailing, — there we have seen defeated broken up and put to shame —

We do not say these things merely to flatter and compli=ment — Virtue, as the celebrated French Jurist observes, being the moving principle and soul of Republics, the applause of their fellow-citizens is the only reward which republicans can receive for their deeds. — While Greece was free, the exploits of her leaders were celebrated by poets and historians at the public games; and the Romans in their days of freedom instituted the honours of the Triumph for those who performed glorious actions. — Our country purely republican in its institutions dispenses no rewards for public services, save only its favour and approba=tion — and so long as those clothed with the Nations authority consider the Nations approbation as their best reward, and continue sensitive to the praise or blame of public opinion, so long may we be assured that the Republic will stand firm and unchanged —

We hope we shall be indulged for a moment in noticing a particular feeling which exists among us. — When the vanguard of that army let loose upon us arrived on these shores in 1814, our City the home of our fathers our wives and our children appeared specially ~~d~~ marked for destruction. — Had the foe succeeded in his plans, there is too much reason to believe that the edifices now around you would have been levelled with the

8604

dust, and the population you have seen to-day crowding our streets would have been scattered abroad ~ Happily it was ordered otherwise ~ That sun whose morning beams shewed us the enemy landing his battalion, had scarcely passed the meridian ere it saw the body of their daring commander borne back lifeless to his Ships ~ We were preserved and the tide of war rolled away from us; but we had had too close a view of hostile invasion not to follow its direction with keen solicitude for our brethren And when with vastly increased power it broke on the shores of the Mississippi we felt for the people invaded as for ourselves; we feared as they feared for those who were dear to them, we trusted as they trusted in the arm and the Righteous cause which defended them ~ And when the tidings of their deliverance came, and bursts of general gratulation arose, it is needless, Sir, to say with whose name they were mingled ~ Those feelings of triumph Sir, we have pride in preserving ~ Though we do not erect columns of stone or arches of triumph, we trust that the recollections of glory in the bosoms of freemen will be more durable than Inscriptions on marble or brass —

Wishing you, Sir, health and happiness
we have the honour to be
your obedt. Svts.

Balt. 2nd March 1st 1819

W. H. Heath John E. Howard P. John Berry
Committee

8604

Address of General
Heath of the 4th Brg.
of Md Militia
to Maj. Genl Jack

Springfield March the 3rd 1819

my Dear Sister did I know the mallenicoly
news of my Dear Child's Death from your hand
o Lord what can I say not my will but thine
be done o God he dare ended was her will to take
her out of this world of sorrow and trobles I
pray god that her soul is at rest in the bosome of
our Blessed Saviour who suffered and died to bring us
to happy eternity Sister had I been confined with
you and been with my Child in her Last Dying moments
I should feell more easy I know every thing was
done for her that could be done and could not a
saved her we must submit to the will of God o how
cherfully did I give my Child up little thinking it was
to shorten her days knowing she was going
to be married to so worthy a young man
a Mr earl poor thing the Last letter she wrote me
she appeared to be low spirited expressed a great desire
to see me and her sisters she told me they were a going
housekeeping let me Dear Sister what Sickness she had
whether she had exposed her self and took cold I mesh
Left Selway with her now my affectionate comfort for
my Dear contented mind what we affections may be at rest
they will not last long but will soon be called
up in the greater Joys or Sorrows of this mortal world
the tears will not all ways flow these sighs will not
always heave our breasts we can sigh no longer then the
vital breath expires our Longs and we can weep no longer
than death stops all the fountain of our tears and that
will be in very little time and when we enter into the
eternal world if we have been the dutiful children
of God then the gentle hand shall wipe a way

8607

a way every tear from our faces and he well comfort
the mourners o Sister I could dwell a Long time
but my hand trembles farewell my Dear Sister
if we never meet in this world I pray God to
meet us happy eternity is the pray of your
unhappy Sister Mary Caffery

I hope Mr Jackson is at home and in
health and I pray that he may raise
conquer over his enemies a man that has
done so much for his Country

P Dear Sister if Jackey should come in
if not please to right few lines to him say
to him that I have sold Delway for nine
hundred and fifty dollers she to be free if she
not willing to come if he well come he may
have the money to by Negro man and set
on a plantion do you intend to move to
tennessee Mr earl wrote to me that he intended
to take the same likness and sind it down to me
but I am afraid he has not done it o that would
be but little comfort to me o how I do repent a coming
a way o what sorrow did I feell that day I left Nashoal
never did I part from a child that I long to see so
much as I dare but it was the allmighty will to take
her and I aught not to come plane tell Gusen sa
Nancy if I cant Reward her I hope she will be
rewarded in heaven for her attention to my Dear
Dane fare will my Dear Sister may we meet in
that glorious place and I hope to be saved through
the merits and sufferings of our blessed
Saviour

o Lord I wish not a funeral
Sister mourn for me

8608

Mrs

Rachel Jackson

near Nashville T. S

per Mail

FORT GIBSON

March 7

25

8608

March 3. 1819

Mr Jackson Dr

To Martha Adams

October 27	To 1 Dress Cape		6 .. 00
1818 Feby 4th	To 1 Do		3 .. 00
1819 March 3d	To 1 Collarette		1 .. 50
	To 1 Bandbox		1 .. 25
	To 1 Bonnett		7 .. 75
	To Making Dress		31 .. 00
	To Ribbon Silk & Buttons		02 .. 00
			1 .. 12½
			$45 .. 87½

Received Payment in full

Martha Adams

8203

Mr Jackson's

Account

with Mrs Adams

settled in full

Nashville

March 23 - 1819

Genl. Andw. Jackson

To Gordon & Walker Dr.

1819 March 23	24 yds Ind. L Sheeting @ 44 1 Ridicule 18/ P Lady	$35.62½
	1½ " Thread Lace @ 30/	7.50
	E. E.	$43.12½

Rec.d Payment
Gordon & Walker
by James Walker

8609

Ex. Nil 1st January 1820
Ex. Attorney fees

8th Milz. Dept. Bn. 2d. Bay of St. Louis
Adjt. General's Office March 4th 1819.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose you the return for this Department, for the month of Septr. last; the delay has been produced first by waiting for returns, from the 4th Battalion of Artillery, and the 8th Infantry, which as you will readily see from the face of my return, have not been received; secondly by a violent liver complaint of which I have been very ill, for more than the two last months past. Though the Division Order regulating returns, require that in case of the returns of a Corps, not coming in at a proper time, the returns to be effected by it, shall be made out from the last received; I am unable to state the strength of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, for such returns of that Corps, as are on file, are of so old a date and have been so frequently ~~referred~~ referred to in previous reports, that it would be a folly to repeat it. —

Very respectfully your Obt. Servt.

Perrin Ellis
A. A. General

Colo. Robert Butler
Adjt. General.

8605

From Mary P. Mills.

March 14th 1819.

On the subject of letters
mislaid in my absence and
only handed me on the
4th May 1819 —

Fort Gibson
March 31. 1849.

Sir,

I send you the Quarterly Return of a detachment of the 4th Batt. Infty to the 31st March 1849.

The Return of which the 4th has a duplicate has been forwarded to the Adjt. Genl of the Dept.

My 4th, I suppose, is equitable to the Division order of the 2d Nov 1848. If it be not, I am unable to comprehend that order.

You may remember that Sergt Hinton of my Company was appointed by you to take charge of the supplies of Ft Washita. When the Sergeant proceeded to read the order for his appointment, the compensation he was to receive was not specified. He states that the order was afterwards sent to the Camp & I believe, he has received twelve dollars per day — by the former allowance

seems great, & the hand-writing
different, I doubt whether any
Qr. Mr. would willingly pay him.
Please state if this be genuine,
and should it be, you will render
Serjt. Horton a great service by
obtaining an order from the Maj. Gen.
Comdg. Division, for its payment, or
any Qr. Master within his Command
the bill is addressed

Serjt. Horton has performed the
duties assigned him, in a faithful
manner.

I have the honor
to be, Sir, Yr. Obt. Svt.

G. C. M. Tappan
Capt. Comdg. B. Mil.

Genl. Detachment

Col. Robert Butler
Adjt. Genl. S. Divn.
Nashville Tenn

From

Brevt. Maj. Fanning

March 5th. 1819. —

with returns — and en=
=closing order given to
Lieut. Hollow to take
charge of the supplies
at Fort St. Marks, and
requesting Col. Butler
to state whether the
order be genuine, and
procure from the
Maj. General an
order for the payment
of the Compensation
allowed Lieut. Hollow

The receipt of this & of the Returns
acknowledged May 25th 1818 at
the same time inclosing the order
given Lieut. Hollow with the Endy
on the back,
Order, on the D. Master Genl. Dept.
for the pay of the same at
the rate of $1 - per Day —

Hermitage, Genl. Jackson's Farm, near
Nashville (Ten.) 6th. March 1819.

Dear General,

In the Military Tour of Inspection, which I am about to take, of the Southern Division of the Army, my attention will be chiefly directed, to the Troops under the immediate Command of Brigr.s Gaines & Ripley. — The enclosed communications, will fully explain to you my views. —

I have transmitted to Commandants of Departments, Returns sufficient to last the Division a Twelve-month. — I have also said to the Commanding Officers of Departments, that for the future, it will be unnecessary to forward to the Inspector Generals' Office at Nashville, more than One Inspection Return & One Semi-Annual Muster Roll (to be filed away, with the rest of my Original Papers, for your personal Inspection, should you at any moment desire it), instead of the Two, as required by the General Order of October 1810: — and the Duplicates of the above Returns, will be forwarded by them, direct, the Adjutant & Inspector Generals' Office, at Washington City. — This arrangement seems proper, whenever the Inspector General is

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is absent from the Head Quarters of the Army. –

I greatly regret, that you went on to Washington. – It was, for very many weighty considerations, a most happy & fortunate determination. – Time, has shown, that it was probably the only course, which could have been adopted, to ensure full & complete Justice to your Character. – The most intelligent Class of the American Community, have been enabled, to become personally acquainted with you. – And on your Return to the bosom of your family, you will have it in your power to say, that notwithstanding all the Great anxiety & Persecution, which you have been made to suffer, on account of your unshaken Love of Country & sound political Knowledge – all – all has terminated for the best. – I sincerely congratulate you on the happy occasion. – My greatest fears have always been on account of your health. – But if that did not prevent, I hope you have extended your Tour to Boston, as well as Baltimore, Philadelphia, & New-York. – At a convenient Season, I sure you will visit Charleston S.C., also; – the Capital of your own Native

To,

Ma

8614

State. — I know of no event, that would make her patriotic Citizens, my Brother's Friends, itself more happy. —

What does the President of the United States not owe you, for the prompt support, you have always given his Administration. — In 1814 & 1815 you snatched the Republican party, & Mr. Monroe, from almost inevitable destruction & in the present instance you have most effectually served the Letter. — Your personal presence has silenced all opposition to his Administration; — and has insured his second election. — He owes you more infinitely more, than he can repay, & I assure he feels his obligation; & in serving Mr. Monroe, you have served your Country & the sacred cause; of virtue, honor & justice. —

On your arrival at the Hermitage Mrs. Jackson will hand you this letter, & I shall hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you at N. Orleans. — Please present me respectfully to Dr. Bronaugh & Colo. Butler. — I am your faithful & affectionate friend.

A. P. Payne
Insp. Genl.

To,
Major Genl. Jackson,

8614

To.

Maj. Genl. Jackson

Dated 5th March

1819

Col Hayne

Inspector Genl.

Asp. Ad. Genl's Office
Fernandina, Fla. March 1st 1849

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you, agreeably to the Division Order of 2d Nov. Quarterly Returns of this command by Dep. & Posts, as well as by Regiments and Battalions, for the Quarter ending 28th Feby last. and have also enclosed you a Return for the last Month.

I have the honor to be

Very Respy

Your Mo. Obt. Sr.

J. M. Chapell
As. Ad. Gen.

Colonel Robt. Butler
Adjt Genl U. S. A.

8615

From
~~the~~
~~Capt~~
Capt Glassell
with Returns.
6 March 1819.

Department of War,
6th March, 1819.

Sir,

You are already informed of the motives of the President, and of the arrangements which have been made to occupy in force the contemplated Posts on the Missouri. It is believed, that our principal Post ought to be at the Mandan Village, or in its neighbourhood, and, for the present, no attempt ought to be made, until it is strongly occupied, to ascend the River to a more Remote Point. The Missouri there approaches nearest to the establishment of the Hudson Bay Company on the Red River, and holds, in its descent to the Mississippi from that Point, a more southerly

8617

southerly direction, both of which will render the position permanently important. You will, accordingly, give orders to render it, with the means which may be in possession of the detachment, as strong as practicable. Whether an attempt ought to be made to push our troops, during the next summer, to this remote position, will depend on circumstances to be judged of by the Officer charged with the command of the Department. Should it be deemed practicable, without exciting Indian hostilities, to occupy the position at so early a period as to afford time to render it sufficiently strong and to construct the necessary buildings to protect the troops against the inclemency of the winter in that high latitude, it ought to be attempted; but, should a contrary impression exist, some strong position

position still remote ought to be occupied. The Council Bluffs, or the Great Bend will probably afford such positions, and, as one or both of these will probably have to be permanently occupied in considerable force, the labour which may be bestowed to render the troops secure will not be lost. It is hoped and believed, that, with proper caution, the contemplated movements may be made, without exciting Indian hostilities; yet, it will be necessary to be so prepared, at all times, as, should they be excited, to experience no disaster. To effect these important objects, much will doubtless depend on the character of the officer charged with their execution. The selection of Colo. Atkinson has been made with much reflection. It is believed, that he possesses all of the requisite qualities.

You

8618

You will, however, inculcate on them the necessity of the greatest caution and vigilance. No pains ought to be spared to conciliate the various Indian Tribes by kind treatment, and a proper distribution of presents. Gov.r Clark will be invited to furnish the means of making the present. Mr. C. Fulton, the Agent for the Arkansas, will accompany, or precede the expedition. He is represented as eminently qualified for his office. Major Long with his command, accompanied by several citizens eminent for scientific acquirements, will ascend the River, about the same time, in a Steam-boat of light draught, in order to acquire a more enlarged and accurate knowledge of the country between the Rocky Mountain and the Mississippi. You will give orders to afford to the expedition under him every aid and protection which may

may be practicable. Strict orders will also be given to treat with kindness and justice such citizens as may be permitted by the Government to carry on trade among the Indians. Should the necessary protection be afforded to our traders, it will, in addition to the profits of the Trade, afford the means of greatly extending our influence over the various tribes within our limits.

I am with sentiments
of respect & esteem
Your ob. Svt.
J. C. Calhoun

Major Genl. A. Jackson.

8619

Secretary War
to Maj Gen. Jackson.
6th March 1819.
Respecting the Con=
=templated military
establishment up
the Missouri.

March - 7th 1819

The adjutant Genl of the South wishes to have a Regiment in conformity with the northern,

The object is to push the troops destined for that service as high up the Missouri as can be done the approaching season, at least to the big bend of the Mo. where a permanent garrison will be established — all the labour done at this point will be serviceable — & a noble Col. Atkinson if he should think it advisable, to add to the 2nd Rifle Regt. such part of the 6th R. as may be with safety spared from that garrison, to add the 2nd Rifle Regt. to garrison themselves at the Mandan Vellage — The object of the Government is to interpose these garrison between the Indians & British in Canada — prevent supplies from being given them from that quarter — introduce a friendly intercourse between the U. States & the Indians, encourage our own legal traders to supply them & cultivate by these means a friendly intercourse with them, and an injunction to all officers to extend to the Indians & legal traders all friendly protection — & by every means that to the Indians the friendly wishes & intention of our Government towards them — caution the officers in this particular — but on the first of their commencing hostilities, by a prompt measure to put it down — & to shew that if they will not be our friends, we know how to treat & punish our enemies &c &c

A. Jackson

8621

Gen. Jackson to Col. Butler [redacted] — [redacted] the Advices respecting the posts to be established up the Mississippi, arising from the letter of the Sec.y War to Gen. Jackson, of 6.th March, on that subject; and an order directed to be issued. — See the said letter within. — executed, vide letter book, March 7.th 19 Letter to Col. Atkinson,

Department of War.

Major Gen.l A Jackson,

8th Mily Dept Hd Qrs Bay of St Louis
Adjt Genls Office March 8. 1819.

Department Order —

Major Perrin Willis Asst Adjt Genl — will as soon as he has finished the business of his Department which is now in arrears, repair to the Military road, and he is specially assigned to the Command of the party at Work on this end of the Road, until further orders.

Lieut Whiting Aid de Camp, will repair to Mobile, and assume Command of Fort Charlotte, which he will keep until he is relieved.

Doctor Wm J. Davidson Post Surgeon will immediately proceed to Head Quarters, and commence his duties as Senior Surgeon of the Department. — Doctor Davidson will bring with him such Medicine Chests, Instruments &c as he may think proper. — Doctor Wm N. Mercer Post Surgeon, will without delay proceed to the party on this end of the Military road, and report to the Commanding Officer

By order of Major Genl Ripley
(signed) Perrin Willis
A. A. Genl

8622

Depart. Order March
the 8th 1819. to Major
Willes to take the com-
mand of the 2nd
Troops on West end of
Mr. Wood —

March — 9th — 1819

Mr Earle

Dear Sir

please to send me the petty
that you saide was of no use to
you — please to inquire for Letter
for me I am axious to here from
the General — and whither the
Cargo from the Steame Boate is
up or no, Sir if it would not be
troubling you too much I wish
you to git me a pare of Kid Shoes
Black, when you come will be
as soon as I want the them, If
~~you have~~ adieue

say to Dunwiddie how you are.

Rachel Jackson

Mr R C Mr Earle

8623

N M Mc Allen

Nevada

Mr Earle

Nashville

By Dunnida

O Dear Narissa March 9th 1819

did not receive from the hand of your aunt
Jackson of the Death of my Dear Jane O how
shocking it was to me to hear O how Little did I think
never to see her again I know we are all liable to Death
every moment the youth is taken as well as the aged
I know it is not Long before I shall follow her and I
hope to seek and be saved through the merits and
sufferings of a Crucified Saviour she has Left a world
of Sorrow and taken from the evil to Come I pray
God that her Soul is at rest in the Bosom of our
Blessed Saviour she has Left her poor mother
has little Longer to Linger vale of Sorrow
and Tears tell me Dear Narissa did the same mean
her Sickness your aunt Jackson named to me that you
were very attentive to her which I well remember
tell me how Long she was sick did she remember
to her death what kind of Sickness did she have O my
Dear Child did we know the separation would be
so great would not we Count the cost more valuable
not a Brother nor Sister Mother to shed a tear on her
Grave she is Lying by the side of your dear innocent
Sister whom I Loved farwell Dear Narissa
I pray God to Bless and perfect you through
this Life is prayer of your unhappy aunt

Mary Coffery

P my Love to your
father and Mother please to take Care of
Sisters Brothers of my Dear Child's Clothes
I do not want
Chansers to get them
farewell

8625

Miss Narcissa Hays

near Nashville.

Postmaid 3

New York 9 March 1819

Dear Sir

I take the liberty of calling myself to your recollection for the double purpose of renewing to you the assurances of the high respect I bear you, and of reminding you of a promise you were so kind as to make in relation to Wm. Tone the son of the unfortunate but patriotic Genl. Theobald Wolfe Tone.

The father sacrificed his estate & his life in the cause of his country. He left nothing to his son but his virtues — these he inherits. I repeat what I before said to you — Young Tone is a man of great modesty & great merit. He possesses fine talents. He served gallantly under Napoleon & has been several times wounded. His horse was killed under him at the battle of Leipsic. I know you will gladly cherish the brave. If a situation could be procured for him in the War department I believe he would be useful. Genl. Bernard I am told knows his qualifications.

The report of the Committee of the

8627

Sandate is received here by the great body of our fellow citizens with the same feelings as was that of the House of Representatives. It will share the same fate in public opinion. The People understand the matter & will do justice to your motives. You will have the approving voice of your Country and of Posterity.

With the ~~[illegible]~~ wishes for your best interests, I remain

Dr. Genl.

Your Obt. Servt.

P. Pike

Maj: Genl Jackson

8628

From R. Riker of
New York recommend-
ing W. Tone —
9th March 1819.

#59

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War, to Reuben Lewis, Indian agent, Arkansaw — dated 9. Mar. 1819.

A treaty has been concluded with the Cherokee delegation, at the seat of government, and I enclose you a copy of the 6th art: which relates to the division of the annuity, of which you are requested to give them notice; and, if objections are made, to enter into such explanations on the subject, as you may think necessary to satisfy them as to the justice of the distribution, and inform this Department of their decision.

The 6th Art: of the treaty referred to is in these words.

The contracting parties agree that the annuity to the Cherokee nation shall be paid, two thirds to the Cherokees East of the Mississippi, and one third to the Cherokees West of that river, as it is estimated that those who have emigrated, and who have enrolled for emigration, constitute one third of the whole nation: but if the Cherokees West of the Mississippi object to this distribution of which due notice shall be given them, before the expiration of one year after the ratification of this treaty, then the census solely for distributing the annuity, shall be taken at such times, and in such manner, as the President of the United States may designate.

Note — To the above letter no answer was received from Mr. Lewis, and it was presumed the arrangement had been acquiesced in. —

8629

6.

Extract of letter from Sec. of War to R. Lewis enclosing the 6th. article of the treaty of 1819 with the Cherokees —

March 1819.

Fort Gaines

10th March 1819

Sir

I have the honor herewith to enclose a Report of the Troops stationed in the south western Section of the 7th Military Department for the month of February 1819. together with a list of men sentenced to hard labour;

Major Nicks who Commanded in this section during my absence, has informed me that he forwarded to you the Returns required by Division Order of the 2d of Nov 1818.

Post Surgeon R. M. G. Walmsley left this for Nashville early in January last, and as I judge without proper authority. his letter to Major Nicks of the 10th and the Mayors reply of the 14th of December, Copies of which are herewith enclosed will inform you on this subject

I am Sir

Very Respectfully

Yr. Obt. Servant

M. Arbuckle

Lt. Colo. Commdg.

S. W. Lieut. Mil Dept.

Col. Ro. Butler

Adjt. Genl. S. Division

Nashville Tenn.

8632

8633

From Col. Arbuckle
10th March 1819. —
with returns — and enclos-
-ing a letter from P. Surgeon
Balmain to Maj Nicks &
the Major's reply. —

Colonel Robert Butler
Adjt Genl Southern Divis
Nashville Tennessee

Copy.

Department of War
11th March 1819.

Sir,

I enclose a copy of the order to Maj Gen Jackson in relation to the expedition on the Missouri; which were drawn up in conformity to the direction of the President after the deliberation with yourself and the General in relation to it and the expedition on the Mississippi. The same principle will govern both of the expeditions which have the same objects the complete security of our frontier and the extension of our trade with the Indians. If the expeditions are conducted with prudence, it is believed that there will be no hazard of Indian hostilities. Suitable presents will be sent up the Missouri in the Steam boat and one of the Agents probably Mr Forsyth at Fort Armstrong will be directed to accompany the expedition for the purpose of distributing of presents & preparing the Indians for the establishment of our post at the mouth of the St Peters. Whether that position can be safely occupied the next summer will depend on circumstances to be judged of by the Officer charged with its establishment. It is conceived to be the most commanding position on the upper Mississippi and ought to be undertaken proportionally strong. It was intended to order an Engineer to accompany the expedition but the engagements of that Corps are so ex

-tensive

8634

tension at present that no officer of that Corps can be spared from other duties.

Should an Indian war take place the Regiments on the Missouri and the Mississippi ought to cooperate; and to produce that effect you will in that event order the commandant of the 5th Regiment to report to & receive orders from the officer in command of the 9th Military Department.

I have &c

Signed

J. C. Calhoun

Maj Genl Jacob Brown

Brownville.

Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of War to Major General Brown dated 11th March 1819 —

Adj: Genl: Genl: Office
11th March 1819

Genl Order,

Nathan L. Rivers who was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the Rifle Regiment on the 19th of September 1818, and ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer near St. Louis, and having subsequently neglected and refused to obey the orders of the Commanding Officer of his Regiment, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States.

By Order.

D. Parker
Adjt Genl

Note. a duplicate is sent to Col. Chambers at St. Louis.

8636

Gen'l Order
March 11th 1819.

Lt. N. L. Reeves
R. Regt, dismissed.

Ft. St. Fernandina E. F.
March 12. 1819

General,

Accompanying this you will receive a sketch of the inhabited part of East florida. The St. Marys river, the bar, and sound, between Cumberland and Amelia Islands, are represented from actual surveys, - the former by my aid de camp Lt. Burch, and Lieut. Griffith, artillery, - the latter by Lieut. Commandant Madison of the Navy. The coast east of this place, the river St. Johns, and adjacent country were copied by Mr. Burch from a map, obligingly obtained for me by the deputy marshal at St. Marys, Mr. Boog, from a Spanish officer, who represented it to be principally founded on the notes of a public surveyor in east florida. But on further enquiry I can only learn that the surveys comprehend the St. Johns up to Lake George, together with that part of the coast lying between this place and St. Augustine. with great respect

your obdt servant

Edmund P. Gaines

2 8638

Major General Andrew Jackson.
Comd.

From Genl Gaines to
Maj Genl Jackson
enclosing a Map of
the inhabited part of
East Florida
dated March 12th 1819.

Department of War
13th March 1819.

Sir,

I enclose for your information a copy of the letter to Maj Genl J. Brown the subjects of it having an intimate connection with the contemplated operations on the Mississippi and the Missouri.

I have the honor to be
Your Obt Servt.

J. C. Calhoun

Maj Genl A. Jackson
Nashville
Tn.

8640

Letter from the Secretary of War to Maj. Genl. Jackson dated 13th March 1819 –

8th Milty. Deptt. N. Ds. Bay of St. Louis
Adjt. Genl. Office 14th March 1819.

Sir

The returns upon which, the Department return for the month of Novr., herewith enclosed, is predicated, are so inaccurate, that I can not in every respect make it agree. You will find an incongruity in the return for the 1st Infty. which I have taken measures to have correct. —

I am very respty.
Your Obt. Servt.

Col: Robt. Butler
Adjt. Genl.

Perrin Welles
A. A. General

8642

From
P. Willis. A. A. Genl
accompanying a
Return of the 8th Regt.
for Nov. 1812

Adj: Genl Genl Office
16th March 1819.

Genl Order.

The resignation of Captain A. Gray of the 1st Infantry, is accepted to take effect on the 16th of March 1819.

By order.

R. Parker
Adj Genl

Note. A copy has been sent to the comdg Officer of the 1st Dept. & to Genl Pinckney comdg the Regt.

8644

Gen. Order
16th March 1819.
Resignation of Capt
A. Gray. 1st Insp.

Adj: & Insp.r Gen.l Office
19.th March 1819.

Gen.l Order,

First Lieutenant Harly Eddy of the 8.th Infantry, having reported himself on furlough, by the Commanding Officer of the 8.th Department, while he was reported by that Officer as having pawned his uniform coat, and deserted from duty; and it appearing that his conduct continues to be unmilitary and dishonorable, Lieut.t Eddy is hereby dismissed the service of the United States.

By Order

R. Parker
Adj.t Gen.l

Note. A copy is sent to Genl Atkinson
& a copy to the Sixth Division
R. P.

8646

Gen. Order

19th March 1819.

Lieut Jarly Eddy, 5th Rf. having pawned his Uniform Coat, and deserted from duty, and then reported himself on furlough; is dismissed from service. —

Adj: & Insp: Genl: Office
20th March 1819

Sir,

The Secretary of War directs me to enclose you an extract from the report of Colonel Chambers, altho' it is presumed he keeps you constantly advised of whatever is worthy of notice in his command.

I have the honor to be,
With perfect respect
and regard,
Your Obt. Servt.

R. Parker
Adj. Genl.

Maj: Genl: Jackson
U. S. Army
Nashville.

8649

Letter from the Adjt
& Insptr General
to Maj Genl Jackson
dated 20th of March 1819

8th Mil. Dept. Adj. Genl's Office
Bay of St. Louis March 23rd 1819.

Sir

Inclosed you have my return for December last, those I have been compelled to predicate it upon, are so inaccurate, that I cannot vouch for its Correctness.

The scarcity of Offi[illegible] this Department, has compelled the General to order me to take Command of the party cutting on this end of the Jackson road, and Lieut H. Whiting his Aid de Camp and Charlotte.

With high respect
I have the honor to be
Sir Your Most Obt. Servt

Col Nat Butler
Adjt General -

8655

Rec^d, with Monthly Returns
for Decr 1818, May 26th
1819 — the receipt of which
acknowledged to Maj^r Willis
Asst Adj^t Genl —

Jno Maj Willis

Head Qrs. Fernandina A. Island
March 28th. 1819.

General,

The continued ill health of the troops upon this Island, the sick having generally amounted to near one fourth of the whole number of men present, has induced me to direct the movement of the Infantry to Fader's Hill.

The news of the cession of the Floridas to the United States by Spain, cannot but have the effect of disarming the Indians of their remaining hostility, restoring the fugitive Blacks, and giving entire security to this frontier.

Under this persuasion I have concluded (untill authorised to post my command at such points as on the possession of the Ceded Territory

8657

may be deemed proper) to visit the posts at Savannah, and in the Harbour of Charleston, where I shall be happy to receive your commu=
=nications during the next month.—

With perfect respect
Your most obdt. Servt.
Edmund P. Gaines

To Maj. General
Andrew Jackson
Commander in chief
division of the south.
Nashville Tennessee

8658

Genl Jacons
March 23d 1819
to be answered
Detroit to Charlotte

Washington March 24: 1819

Dear General

A few days since Genl Jessup sent me the inclosed bill of exchange and stated that he did not know how or when it came into his office. The history of the bill is this: When at Pensacola I purchased of Mr Innerarity, on public account, to the amount of $725.$\frac{75}{100}$, but had no cash to pay him, and he felt more security in your bill of exchange than in my due bill. On my return to New Orleans, in June last, the bill was paid, your name cut out, and it was sent to you at Nashville as evidence that the transaction so far as you were concerned was at an end.

You will see this reaches you have seen Genl Jacocks reply, to the strictures. He fights on the defensive, - a bad omen of victory, indeed, it is thought here that if Young follows up he will <u>dispose of him for ever</u>.

8659

the lower House of the Penn.a Legislature had passed a Resolution approbating your conduct & it is done in strong terms.

The following extract is from one of My brothers letters. It goes to shew what is thought of the Friends. "The Reply to the Report of the Senate is evidently from the Generals own pen, altho it is currently reported here to be the pro=duction of a friend - but, ex pede, Hercalem as the latin say - indeed, the vigour of Genl Jackson is apparent throughout. It was not required in this quarter as the proceeding of the Committee is universally condemned."

Present my best respects to Mrs Jackson & believe me

Yours sincerely

Geo Gibson

Major Genl Jackson

8660

From Col G Gibson
of
Washington City
March 24th 1819

Geo Gibson Lieut. Colonel

Major General Jackson
Commdg US army
Nashville

March - 25th - 1819

Most distinguished of our Generals

The present being intended as an escort for you, from three Regiments of Knox County, to see men desire me briefly to express the friendly feelings they entertain for your person and the grateful recollection they have of the many important services you have rendered our common Country.

When the high Character you sustain is wantonly assailed by the Shafts of malice and by Committees of Congress, members of whom we fear are looking beyond the Seminole War and you; and who we apprehend would willingly make that war and you answer the place of a better engine in the next Election of President. And when your Character is puffed at by Editors of Newspapers and Statesmen who stood aloof from the late War, or adhered to England, We deem it our duty, and we willingly performed to State our opinions of the matter.

We believe your Military Character is identified with & inseparable from that of the Character of the Militia of our State, and that we may with pleasure recollect the Campaigns you have led the Sons of Tennessee through.

We know in 1813 the Savages of the South, under more than Savage, British influence made War upon the People of the Mississippi Territory and Tennessee, (and that the invasion was of that Character that the Legislature of Tennessee was compelled, without committing ~~we thought consequently~~ the General Government, to call her Troops to the field under your Command

When in the field you and your brave Volunteer Militia by indefatigable exertions obtained Victories of a Character to immortalise you and your brave Troops

8661

Your management of the War with those Savages convinced the Nation that of all others you were best qualified to Command the forces of Government in the South, you were accordingly placed at their head.

In the Summer of 1814 the Commanders of the British forces elated with the Success of Admiral Cockburn on the Coast in stealing negroes and making Captures of undefended places and flushed with the Success of their Troops in capturing our Metropolis & plundering thereon the Works of art, determined to take possession of New Orleans the Emporium of the Western States and presented before that City from 12 to 14,000 of the Veteran Troops of Wellington. But Sir you were there with near 3,500 and there, not all armed of the invincible Tennessee & Kentucky Volunteer Militia, and four or five hundred Regulars.

The British Officers deeming it unnecessary to disembark more than 4, or 5,000 of their Troops supposing that number adequate to the task on the 23d. December 1814 on the open plain met about half your force when a most obstinate Conflict ensued. But his Majesty's forces were soon taught that they were not at Bladensburgh. But on the contrary it was necessary to give way and fortify until the remainder of their forces could aid in this bloody proceeding, which owing to the Check they had met engaged their attention until the memorable 8th January 1815. When all the British Army with Sir Edward Packenham at their head having ascertained the Point of your Line which was defended by Militia (Believing from the regular opposition they received on the 23d. December 1814 that a great part of your force was Regulars) attacked the part of the Line defended by Militia. But here Sir you and your forces under the auspices of divine Providence, Conquered the Conquerors the Conquerors of Europe.

8662

The People of the U. States after the last mentioned affair enjoyed the blessings of peace until the Savages of the Floridas excited by Nichols, Woodline, Arbuthnot, Ambister and faithless Spanish Governors & Commandants were induced to raise the Tomahawk & Scalping Knife against the Citizens of the U. States. To restrain these misguided wretches you were ordered to the field, and part of the Militia of Tennessee with you, and as the Nation expected, you soon restored peace. But it was necessary and you were so ordered to cross the Spanish boundaries, and when on Spanish soil it was indispensably necessary to rest from Spanish Officers abused authority, and places from which our enemy was supplied with food and the Weapons of War, and at which they were encouraged by people outstripping the Savages in Cruelty, and it was necessary to punish Capitally an Indian King or Two. Arbuthnot and Ambister, who had expatriated themselves and identified their fate with the Indians, and for this you are blamed. But Sir the people of this free Country will do you Justice, and when the malice of your enemies is consigned to oblivion, your fame and that of the brave men you have Commanded, will be preserved untarnished, and the latest inhabitants of the earth will be taught to imitate the example of you and your brave Troops.

We solicit you Sir to accept this Testimony of our respect, Whilst we remain your friends and fellow Citizens

Enoch Parsons
Brigadier General
3 Brigade T. M.

March 25th 1819

8662

Thomas Pennington
To
Lieut. Francis Pennington

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

March 28, 1819.

GENERAL ORDER,

The Commanding Officer of each garrison and post, where an Assistant Commissary of subsistence is stationed, will detail a suitable non-commissioned officer, or soldier, to be subject to such duties only as the Assistant Commissary may require for the time being.

By order,

D. Parker

Adj. & Ins. Gen.

8663

Genl Order 28th
of March, & referred
to the commission
— to be published —
A. J.

"Official
Service"

FREE

Maj Genl Gardner
Nashville
Tenn.

Adjutant & Insp Genl's Office
March 28th 1819.

General Order

The Commanding Officer of each Garrison and Post, where an Assistant Commissary of subsistence is stationed, will detail a suitable Non-Commissioned Officer, or Soldier, to be subject to such duties only as the Assistant Commissary may require, for the time being.

By Order
(signed) R. Parker
Adt. & I. Genl

Reuben Burnes
Lt. General

8667

General Order
March 28th 1819

Ramulgatty 25 April
Certify
for Maj. Genl Jackson

Dear Sir

Washington March 29. 1819

Early in the morning after the close of the session I went to Fredericksburgh and being detained there by bad weather did not return to this place until you had left it. I was anxious to see you before your departure, because among other things I wished to have some conversation with you in relation to another attempt at negociation with the Chactaws. The following plan has been agreed on, which I hope you will execute:

You are to be added to the former commission, in the place of Genl. Carroll who declined acting.

Col. McKee will be instructed to open a correspondence with you in relation to the prospect of resuming the negociation with effect; leaving

8668

it with you to decide whether those prospects will warrant another attempt. By this mode we expect to avail ourselves of any favourable turn which has, or may take place in the minds of the Chactaws and at the same time avoid the expense and vexation of an abortive attempt.

Your toils have been great for several years past, and we bid you to repose: I hope this business may be so conducted as to interfere but little with your plans in relation to private concerns. The people of Mississippi believe that you alone can succeed with the Chactaws, and will not be easy until an effort under your authority is made.

The President leaves here tomorrow on his southern tour - accompanied by the Secretary of War. Mr Poindexter

and myself set out today for home via Pittsburgh.

With great regard

I am Yr. Ob. Servt.

Thos. Williams

Jackson

8669

From Thos. H. Williams
Senator from Mississippi
to General Jackson.
dated 29th March 1819 —

Clay claims

Hon. Andrew Jackson
Major General
Nashville
Tennessee

The President of the United States of America to all who shall see these presents Greeting:

Know ye, That reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Integrity, Ability and Diligence of Andrew Jackson Major General of the Army of the United States. I do appoint him Commissioner jointly with John McKee and Daniel Burnett to treat with the Choctaws for the purpose of acquiring a cession of Country from them: and authorize and empower him to fulfil the duties of said office: And to have and to hold the said Office of Commissioner with all the powers and privileges to the same of right appertaining unto him the said Andrew Jackson, during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty ninth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the forty third

James Monroe

By Command of the President of the United States

J. C. Calhoun

Secretary of War

8671

Department of War
29th March 1819.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you a commission, as commissioner jointly with Colo. John McKee and Daniel Burnett Esq, to treat with the Cherokees.

Colo. McKee has been directed to report to you the probability of obtaining a successful treaty. It is the wish of the Government that a treaty should not be held, unless there is a strong probability of success, of which you will judge; & should you determine upon one, you are authorized to appoint the time and place for holding it.

You are empowered to make the necessary disbursements, & draw on the Department for the amount thereof. The Government feels confident that no unnecessary expense will be incurred.

The instructions given to Colo. McKee & Mr Burnett the last year will, as far as they are now applicable, be your guide.

You will exercise your discretion whether the provisions that will be required in case of holding a treaty shall be obtained by a special contract for the purpose, or by a requisition on the Commissary General of Subsistence, or his Assistants

8672

Col McKee is instructed on the mode of issuing provisions to the Indians, to which you will conform.

Your compensation will be at the rate of Eight Dollars per day, for the time actually employed, which will be ascertained & paid on your certificate.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter to Col McKee in relation to this subject.

I have the honor to be,

Your Obt. Servt.

J. C. Calhoun

Maj Genl. Andrew Jackson,
Nashville.

8673

From the Secty of War
to General Jackson
enclosing a Commission
to hold a treaty with
the Choctaws —
dated 29th March 1819 —

Circular

(Copy.)

Department of War,
29th March, 1849

Sir,

Inclosed is a copy of a letter to Major Genl. Andrew Jackson by which you will perceive that he is appointed jointly with yourself and Mr. Burnett to treat with the Choctaws.

The commissions forwarded to you and Mr. Burnett on the 2nd of May last for that purpose are considered still in force.

It is the wish of the Government that a treaty should not be held unless there is a strong probability of obtaining a successful one. You will report to Major Genl. Jackson on such probability who will decide if a treaty shall be held, and if one be determined on, will appoint the time and place for that purpose.

For further instructions you are referred to the inclosed copy of a letter to Genl. Jackson.

I have, &c
(Signed) J. C. Calhoun.

Capt. John McKee.

8674

Copy of a Letter from
the Sect of War to
Col John McKee
dated 29th March 1817

Dunlapsville Penn
March 30th 1819

Genl Jackson

Sir on the twenty second day of February eighteen hundred and eighteen Governor M'Minn came to Kingston, immediately on his arrival, I informed him, of my intentions to raise a volunteer company, to join your army, on its march to Fort Scott.

The Governor went to John Sayas tavern and made a publick and animated appeal to the patriotism of the people, of Kingston and its vicinity, and assured all those who would go with me or, go from any part of the state, that they went with his warmest wishes, as he felt anxious to facilitate every movement of the volunteers at so important a crisis.

M'Minn pledged his faith and reputation, as Governor of the state of Tennessee to those who went

8676-7

with me that remunerations should be made for their services.

I am with respect
Yours &c
Richard G. Dunlap

Asst Inr Generals Office
Fort Hawkins 4th April 1849.

To Col. A. P. Hayne
Insr Genl

Sir

In compliance with your order of the 18th February last, which was rec.d on the 31st Ult. I hasten to transmit the special Confidential report required, embracing the following points viz:—

"The state and condition of the Forts & fortifications, "for the purposes of offence, as well as defence; the capacity "of Quarters for the accomodation of Troops; the Quartermasters "Department; the Contractors Department; the Paymasters Dept; "the Ordnance Dept; and the progress made by each corps "or Regt in Military Discipline, in a knowledge of the prescri-"bed Institutions, and in Interior economy."

As it appears that you intend on your Military tour to visit all the Posts within the E. S. S. Division, except the posts of Amelia Island, Savannah, and Fort Hawkins, therefore my report is only required to embrace those Places, and as I had just returned from visiting the two former a few day before the arrival of your order, and in possession of the information required on the above mentioned points, I have deemed it unnecessary to return, supposing if you had known the circumstances of my having been so lately at those posts, you would not have directed me to repair to them.

1st Relative to "the state and condition, of the Forts, and "fortifications, for the purposes of offence, as well as defence." as respects Offensive & Defensive Operations, my opinion is that they are not calculated for either at any of the above mentioned places.

At Fernandina or Amelia Island there is a Smooth water Battery, which could make a tolerable defence against an attack from that quarter. There are I believe about eight twenty four pounders mounted on Seacoast Carriages, and

3683

and two or three brass twelve pounders that are good and effective, and about ten mounted on old Spanish carriages, which are unfit for service — But it is the next thing to being open in the rear, nothing but a slim pickett work — There are two block houses some distance in the rear, if an enemy had no artillery are advancing in the night be very much annoyed, owing to the pass being narrow, as perhaps there are more than one half of the plan surrounded by a marsh — But in case an enemy would effect a landing on any part of the Island, there would be no difficulty at present to gain an eminence, which is about six hundred yards in the rear, which could with one piece of artillery, completely command (in my opinion) the whole place, and compell double their number to surrender.

In the Harbour of Savannah they Forts are not calculated for either offence or defence, the platforms are completely destroyed, the Guns are all dismounted, the carriages are all decayed & good for nothing except for the Iron — Fort Hawkins never was calculated for either offence or defence, except against small arms; and at this time it is not worth that, as the pickets are in such a state of decay, that they are falling many of them down — There are but one twelve pounder mounted and that on a frail carriage —

D. As for "the capacity of Quarters for the "accomodation of Troops" At Amelia Island there are no public Quarters, at Savannah the old public Quarters

formerly occupied by the Troops stood on private ground, and Captain Bee (the Comd.g Officer) had not long before I was there, received an order to have them sold, and build new ones in the Fort, which be done at public sale for two thousand Dollars, and at this time has new quarters nearly finished for the reception of one Company only, which will be comfortable for that number of men, but no quarters for Officers. — At Fort Hawkins there are comfortable quarters for the reception of two Companies, Officers & men complete. —

3.d As Respects "the Quarter Masters Department," in this Section it is but badly arranged, there being no officer of that Department in the Section at present, acting. — At Amelia ~~the acting Quarter Master~~, Lieut Slaughter of the 4th Infy who is acting Asst. Dy. Q. Mr. Genl. has that Department as well regulated At the Post of Amelia as is possible for an acting Asst Dy Qr Mr Genl. — The Stores are in good order, and he conducts his business correctly so far as he has power to act. — At Savannah the Quarter Masters Stores are in the charge of the Military Storekeeper, and are well secured. — At Fort Hawkins there are great necessity for a Dy. or an Asst Dy. Q. Mr. Genl. as there are many old claims yet unsettled, and no person at this time in the Section with funds or authorised to adjust them (My reason for saying that there are more necessity for ~~an~~ Officer of the Quarter Master General Department, at Fort Hawkins than at any other place I know, is that there appears to be more of those old claims unsettled in the vicinity, than any place I am acquainted with) There are a quantity of Quarter Masters & Ordnance Stores at Fort Hawkins, but I am unable to give any account respecting the State and condition of either, as they are under Charge of Lieut. Crupper, the immediate Comd.g Officer, who has refused

refused to let me either inspect his Men, Quarter Master Stores, Ordnance Stores, or indeed to have any thing to do with the State of his Command — Notwithstanding I informed that I was positively ordered by Genl. Dodson to make a special report, on the State and condition of the above mentioned points, his answer to me was that he had seen no such an order, or no such order had been sent to him. —

4th As respects the State and condition of the Con-
"tractors Department" there are no complaints at this time, Provisions are good & wholsome; and regularly issued, and from two to three months supply on hand. —

5th Relative to "the Paymasters Department" so far as respects Major Woodruff's attending to paying the Artillery, I believe he is very prompt and regular in his movements, and calculated to give General satisfaction to the Corps — As for J. R. Broom Paymaster of the 7th Infantry, I cannot say so much for, he is neither prompt nor regular in his movements, he always appears to have so many speculations in view, that in my opinion he cannot attend to his duty — he is now gone to the city of Washington, by what authority I am unable to say, but I am informed that the commanding Officer of the 7th Infantry, was not apprised of this movement — there are better than three months pay due the Regiment. — one disadvantage the soldery labour under of which he is Paymaster; is that there are numbers of them daily receiving their discharges, and no Paymaster in the neighbourhood to pay them off their arrears of pay, travelling allowance, &c &c — and they are often times obliged to sell their accounts, for whatever they can get for them — Therefore my opinion is that the Paymasters De-
partment is but badly regulated at this time in

in this Section, so far as I have been noticed, In my last confidential report I took notice and mentioned my opinion on this same subject. —

5th. Respecting "the State and condition of the Ordnance Department" — There having been no Ordnance Officer in this quarter for sometime, except Lieut. Wilson who has been labouring under an arrest for nearly six months without a trial — The Ordnance & Ordnance Stores are not generally in very good condition — At Amelia Island they were under charge of Lieut. Simmons Conductor of Artillery, at that post they are tolerable well secured except the Guns, which are exposed to the weather. — At Hartford sometime ago there were a large quantity of Small arms, which had been turned in Store by the Georgia Militia, in a miserable condition, since when there has been very little pains taken with them, more than perhaps to oil them — Lieut. Wilson of the Ordnance Dep.t was at work at them last summer a while, but I understood that for the want of funds he could not procure assistance to have them completely cleaned & secured — Gen.l Gaines has ordered the public property removed from Hartford to Amelia. — At Fort Hawkins there are a quantity of Ordnance Stores, but as I have allready observed, they are under charge of Lieut. Crupper the immediate Comd.g Officer, and his refusing to let me see them, or inspect any part of his command, I am unable to give any account of them, respecting their State and Condition. — At Saramah they are not in very good condition except what are contained in the Magazine; and the round Shot which Capt. Bee was having fitched, & piled, when I was there, which would render them perfectly secure, as I observed in my remarks on the State & condition of the Forts & fortifications that the Guns ~~at this~~ ~~and the~~ ~~Carriages, are all under~~ at this post, were all dismounted — they Guns and old Carriages, are all under an old

8685

Shed or Stone house.—

7th On the subject of "the Progress made by each corps or "Regiment in Military discipline in a knowledge of the pre= "scribed evolutions, and in interior economy,"—

The corps of Artillery, and that part of the 4th and 7th Regiments of Infantry, that have been any considerable length of time in Service, are under excellent discipline, and have a good knowledge of the prescribed evolutions.— There are a number of recruits lately enlisted in the fourth and seventh Regiments of Infantry which have not yet become very perfect in their discipline, but are improving rapidly.— At Amelia there are about three hundred, entirely recruits, under the immediate command of Major Burd, who had them drill'd twice a day. They are making, by the indefatigable exertions of the Major great progress in the prescribed evolutions.—

At Fort Hawkins there are perhaps between forty and fifty men chiefly new recruits, they are making but little progress as they are but seldom on drill, and that allways under the orderly Sergeant, I have taken very little notice to their performance.— But when I received your order I call'd on the commanding Officer to have his troops para= =ded for that purpose, which he positively refused to do, Notwithstanding I informed of the order I had received to that effect.— Respecting the rules of "Interior economy" I think generally speaking that the strictest attention is paid to them.— However there is no general rule without an exception I would therefore beg leave to suggest, wherein I am of opinion that this rule is deviated from; and often times within my own knowledge the United States have been thrown in an enormous expence; and I think it is only to see the error, and the remedy follows.— It is in cases when applications are made to com^d Officers for the arrest of others —

8686

Charges must be prefered, and witnesses named - and we frequently find many Charges prefered, with a number of witnesses named to support them; and if the Charges were strictly examined it would be found that many of them a Court has no cognizance of - On account of their being more than two years standing - Here the Comd Officer will order a Court and several officers ordered as witnesses, will be dragged several hundred miles for the purpose supporting of them, or perhaps they know not what, all at the expense of the U.S.; and when the Charges are read, the court will dismiss all of more, than two years standing - But this does not prevent the witness nor ought it, from receiving his travelling allowance & Extra Pay, per day - altho; he has never been examined in the case. - To remedy this, if Commanding Officers to whom applications are made for arrests, would but pay attention and examine the Charges; and where the accused had not been absent, so as to have been the means of preventing these Charges from being prefered in due time; say that all such charges were inadmissable, and strike them from the Catalogue - there would be in my opinion a very considerable saving & economy in this - For many times Charges are brought of this description, for no other purpose but to gratify the ambition of the Prosecutor, or accuser, to have the same spread on the records of a a Court Martial - for there are no officer so ignorant of Charges but must know that it is impossible to compell the accused to plead to such charges -

I have the honor to be Sir

Very respectfully your obt Svt -

Jno M Davis

Asst Inspr Genl

8686

Philadelphia April 5th 1819

Dear General

Your favor of 13th ult. from Winchester I have received and should have replied ere this had it not been for waiting the return of Mr McGhee from New York to enable me to give a decisive answer to your proposal to sell your four shares Florence Stock, Mr McG has returned and have now to inform you that besides the Eleven shares purchased from Doctor Brown a letter lately received from Pope & Hickman advises that they accept Mr McGhees offer for Eight shares more and altho our opinion of the Stock is, if anything better than when you left us we decline taking your Stock because Mr McG and myself think the interest we already have in that Company large enough — I had hopes of procuring you a Gardener and to have started him off by this time, but have not yet succeeded, no doubt of my getting one altho not so soon as might be desirable to be usefull this season — I have seen the strictures on Laycocks report and almost all that has

8687

been published on that subject and I am satisfied that public opinion is in your favor and against the faction that made the attempt to censure you — what comes within my own knowledge shows the lengths they have gone, by endeavoring to show that your private speculation influenced you in taking possession of Pensacola, it was however satisfactorily proved that you had nothing to do with that speculation and if you had at the time the company was formed I think you might have entered into it as fairly as any other individual and more but those ~~not~~ capable of acting dishonorably under such circumstances would have thought of charging you with being influenced by private interest — give my best respects to your Lady and to any of the members of your suite that may be with you — I shall have the pleasure of addressing you shortly again, meantime believe me most sincerely with respect & esteem

Yours

Joh Eaton

8688

PHIL.
7
APR

25

Major General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Mail

Free postage
Sept. 1819

PHIL
1
APR

25

Major General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Mail

Hon. Jno. Calhoun
Sec. of War

Nashville april 5. 1819.

The citizens of Nashville being anxious to testify to you their great respect and esteem for the many important services which you have rendered your country and to express to you the pleasure they feel on your safe return from a long journey, request the favour of your company to a Public Dinner to be given at the Nashville Inn tomorrow at three O'clock P.M.

Ephraim H Foster
Felix Grundy
Josiah Nichol
James Trimble
Stephen Cantrell
Andrew Hynes
John Sommerville
Willie Barrow

Committee of Arrangement

8689

1819. Invitation
dinner Nashville

Maj.r Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

City of Washington 6th April 1819

Dear General

I have the pleasure to inform you that since your departure that the current in the Florida claims have been mainly in my favor the decisions by the Secretary of State at the instance of the President have been favorable to all except in one or two cases which I myself have conceived differently of yet their reasoning upon the subject shews conclusively to my mind that the object was to do justice to the individual so that the motive being pure we submit with the best conjunction

The further investigation has been made at the instance of my friends and as one among the number I take this opportunity of tendering to you my sincere thanks

The day you left the City from some circumstances it occurred to me that on the ratification by Spain of the Treaty of Cession of Florida and on the organization by the President under the authority of Congress of the temporary government you would most probably receive the appointment of Governor and it occurred to me that in this event Mr Alexander Anderson a Native of Tennessee would probably meet your approbation as Secretary of the Territory this view of the matter I made known to that gentleman who said that it was a situation

8691

surely that would be highly pleasing to him that if such an arrangement was made and you had no one in view to whom you yourself would give a preference he would apply that on a former occasion he had been recommended warmly by the Governor of the state by the members of both branches of the Legislature by several of the Judges of the Courts of Tennessee and by many other highly respectable citizens of that state for that appointment in the Alabama Territory so that upon my suggestions he has since made the application through the Secretary of State to the President to whom he is well known and my friendship for him contracted from an intimate acquaintance for more than two years standing convincing him as I do to be for his age a man of the first promise in any country the son of a tried patriot and a distinguished statesman (Judge Anderson) induces me to request your friendly aid with the President for his appointment to that situation in the event of the ratification by Congress this request I am the more inclined to make of you from a conviction of your knowledge of him personally his merit and Tallents and at this time particularly as the President may be expected to reach you shortly after this does presenting so favorable an opportunity

General Scotts pamphlet recently reached us your friends unite in the opinion that it is unworthy your notice and that a silent contempt on your part will have no other effect but to consign its author to obscurity his weakness

8692

his concium met vanity and arrogance is too palpable to be unobserved by the most modirate capacity

We have heard of your safe arrival within thirty five miles of Knoxville by Major Armstrong late of the army and now from Mobile

May this meet you in the perfect injoyment of the Healthfull society of your good Lady your Numerous friends the uneversal triumph over your Enemys and that you may be preserved through a long and prosperous life is the sincere wish of

affectionately your friend

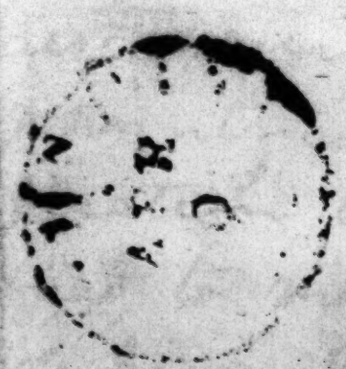
Reuben Kemper

8692

Capt. Pumpsey
Letter — to be
filed with Private
papers — A.!

Major General
Andrew Jackson
Mas Ruville
Tennessee

Mail



Town of Clones County of Monaghan
Ireland – April 6th 1819

General Jackson

Sir.

I understand by a Letter that come from America to Ireland some time back, that you wished to know if their was any of the family of the Jacksons living that resided in Colledge Land near the town of Rosslay in the County Fermanagh Ireland – I therefore take the Liberty of writeing to you on the Subject to let you know that the following is their Kindred traced as near as I can learn and what are now Liveing of them – William Jackson who lived in Colledge land went to America he had two Sons named James & William Jackson – also a daughter who was married prior to his going to america to a Relation of the name of Henrey Kirkenghan the above William Jackson had a second Wife before he went to America of the name of Pogue or Pollock – his nearest Relation was a brother named Joseph Jackson who had three sons the Eldest

8693

named Hugh Jackson who had an only son
named Robert Jackson who was my Husband
and is since dead and has Left two children
by me – a Boy named John Jackson now aged
five years and a daughter named Charlotta –
aged three years old – who are the only remn.s
of the Family of the Jacksons who Resided in
College Land – the above named Hugh
Jackson had two brothers Joseph & John who
are Also dead – my Maiden name is
Fitzgerald and my ancestors formerly Lived in
College Land Estate – nearly to the Jacksons
of Relland in said College Land as they are
the Family I am writeing about – I hope you
Write to me by post if you have any further
Inquiries to make concerning any of the
afore mentioned families and I shall feel
happy in giveing you Every Satisfaction in
my power – I Rem.n D.r Sir – yours
Ab.t Ft.y Y.e Elizabeth Jackson

8694

N. B. I have at present a Brotherinlaw in America of the name of Thos. Doogan - he was married to a Sister of Robert Jacksons my Husband Diseased —

Please direct to Elizabeth Jackson Widow - Care of James Fitzgerald of Clones Merchant - County Monaghan Ireland

Relation in
Ireland 1819

To
General Jackson
Washington or
Else Where
America

Dear Sir Memphis 6th October 1849

Your favor of the 3d inst is now before me and with pleasure, I answer the following

reply.

Your letter dated Nashville 11th January 1848 reached me at Knoxville, ~~the then~~ (seat of Government) In that letter you advised me of your instructions from the War Dept authorizing you to call on the Governor of the Neighboring States for both military forces as you might deem expedient. That you had ~~issued it~~ made an appeal to the Patriotism of the Officers and Soldiers of West Tennessee in the first instance. and the most advisable course. That if a sufficient force could not be raised by voluntary ~~enlist~~ enrolment, you would be compelled to call ~~for 1000 men~~ on the State of Tennessee for 1000 Dragoons

8695

men. This measure was ~~calculated~~ well calculated in my opinion, to facilitate the service, and it would ~~be~~ enable you to commence operations on the enemy without loss of time. And to the militia I viewed it as favoring their best interest by placing it in their power either to enter the service or remain at home as might suit their particular ~~[illegible]~~ circumstances;* It therefore met my entire approbation, and support, which will be more fully explained by reference to my letter addressed to Capt. Dunlop and volunteers in arms at ~~Kingston~~ South West point, a copy of which is herewith enclosed

in proof of which I decided Captain Dunlop of South West point in raising a company of volunteers who formed a part of your Army in the Seminole campaign.

I trust these brief remarks will be satisfactory as to the points embraced in your letter — I am your obedient Humble Servant

Jos. M.c Minn

Major Genl
Andrew Jackson

8696

Gov Wm Minn
To
A. Jackson
6th April 1849 —

Copy

Murfreesboro 6th Apl 1814

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 3rd Inst' is now before me and with pleasure I make the following reply.

Your letter dated Nashville 11th January 1818 reached me at Knoxville (seat of Government) in that letter you advised me of your instructions from the War Department authorizing you to call on the Governor of the neighbouring States for ~~which~~ militia force as you might deem expedient That you had made an appeal to the Patriotism of the officers and soldiers of West Tennessee as the most advisable course in the first instance, and that if a sufficient force could not be raised by voluntary enrollment you would be compell^d to call on the State of Tennessee for 1000 drafted men.

This measure was well calculated in my estimation to promote the service, as it would enable you to commence operations on the enemy without loss of time and to the Militia I viewed it as favouring their best interests by placing it in their power either to enter the service or remain at home as might suit their particular convenience, it therefore met my entire approbation and support, In proof of which I aided Capt Dunlap of South West point in raising a company of volunteers who

who formed a part of your army in the Seminole Campaign

I trust those brief remarks will be satisfactory as to the points embraced in your letter

I am your Obt. Serv.

Jos. McMinn.

(Signed)

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson

True copy of the Original
Richd. Easter
Aid de Camp

No ~~14~~ ~~28~~ 27

Copy of a letter from

Gov.r McMinn.

dated 6th April 1819

Nashville 6th April 1819

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 3d Instt is now before me, to which I make the following reply. I shall your letters of the 11th & 19th of January 1818, both reached me by one course of mail; The former advising of your having received instructions from the President of the U States to call on the Governors of the Neighbouring States for such Militia force, as you might deem necessary to cooperate with the Regular Troops of the Southern Division against the Seminole Indians

But that you had made an appeal to the Officers who had served with you in the Creek Campaign by which you expected that the necessity of calling on the State of Tennessee, for 1000 drafted Men would be superseded, (Which expectation must have been realized by the advice contained in your Letter of the 19th above referred to, in which you state that the Officers have given you assurances, that they would furnish two Regiments at the earliest notice, Your mode of raising those Troops meets my entire approbation, and I gave it my support by in ~~assisting~~ Capt Dunlap in raising a Company of mounted Volunteers at South West Point, which I have since learned joined your Army at Fort Gadsden.

I have the honour to be
Your Ob. Humble Serv.
(Signed) Jos. McMinn

Maj. Genl
Andrew Jackson

Certified Copy
R. H. Call
Aid. De Camp

8699

Part No 27
Copy of a Letter
from Governor Jay
Mr Penn to Gard
Jackson
dated 1st April 1799

Part of No 27.
See p 35. 36. the other
part is in p 33

St Mary's Attakapas La — 7th Apr. 1819.

My Dear Genl.

I congratulate you on the discomfiture of your Enemies in Congress and the testimonies of gratitude and approbation with which you were every where received in your tour to the East. I rejoice this not only because it is highly honourable to you and the nation to gratify to your feelings, but because it overturns the calculations and demolishes the hopes of certain cold blooded calculating scoundrels who were willing to sacrifice you and dishonour our country to answer their own factious purposes.

Over of all this comes the Spanish Treaty, widently extorted by your operations in Florida and adds much to the east districts which you have already acquired. Amidst all this cause of congratulation however I feel mortified at the conduct of our poor contemptible Senate. Their lies are however on record, as well as those of Robertson — Mazureau & Skipwith & shall not be forgotten.

8701

Your friend Duncan has a desire to be our next governor and if we can completely get Robertson down will succeed — Should you make us a visit — this year (as I do said you will) your presence would be important to him and totally ruin Robertson who is hard & glove with the Algerron Sidney dab-

I have some prospect of visiting Tempe & Ry- in the summer but have so often made calculations of this kind only to be disappointed that I feel fearful I may not be able to accomplish my wish — My business — & cares of a large family give me so much occupation that I must not indulge my propensity for travelling unless I can in doing so make it turn to profit —

this state must become a very important one in a few years as we are daily receiving large accessions of rich, respectable inhabitants from Maryland. Virginia & the Carolinas — Hang to see the day when we can claim & enjoy the complete ascendancy over the French — who tho' in general an excellent well disposed people are too much under the

8702

influence of certain corrupt chieftains — who would
as soon behanged as a gibbet them to the best and
most responsible posts in the government.

My neighbour Mr. Caffery is very well-behaving
his little wife. Matrimony has made such a favorable
change in his habits & comforts that I feel disposed inclined
to follow his example but in spite of all efforts get on
with my old sweep —

Should your leisure permit it would afford
me great satisfaction to hear from you.
Have the kindness to present me respectfully to Mrs.
Baker — & believe me your friend
& obt. h. s.

Isaac D. Baker

8702

Franklin Williamson
9 April 1849

(25)

Major General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Maj. Genl. Jackson
Nashville
Tenn.
Franklin Williamson
9th April 1849

Major General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Nashville Tennessee
9 April 1849

Head Quarters S. Mil. Dep.t
Shieldsborough April 9. 1819

Major General Jackson,

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you, an enclosed herewith, confidential report of the Officers of different departments of my Command.

Very respectfully
I have the honor to be
Yr. hum. Obt. Servt.

Cl. W. Pepley Mr
Comdg S Dept

P.S. The report is prepared for Col Hayne but as from his letters to me I am induced to believe he is on his way to N. Orleans I forward this directly to you. I shall give him a duplicate on his arrival

8703

To Major General Jackson
from General Ripley
Confidential Report
Office, Fortifications
&c. of his Command
April 8th 1819

Confidential

Head Quarters S. Mil. Dep.
Bay of St. Louis April 8. 1819

Sir,

In obedience to the orders of of the Commanding General I do myself the honor to report on the following subjects as far as it respects my command.

1. The state of the Fortifications for the purposes of offence as well as defence.

2. The capacity of quarters for the accommodation of troops.

3. The Quarter Master's Department.

4. The Contractor's Department.

5. The Paymaster's Department.

6 The Ordnance Department.

7. The progress made by each corps or Regiment in Military discipline. In a knowledge of the prescribed evolutions and in interior economy.

8705

1. There are in this Command the following fortifications. Fort St. Philip, Fort St. Charles, Fort Rigolets, Fort Charlotte, Fort St. John, Fort Bowyer, Fort Claiborne & Fort Selden. Of these Fort St. Philip is a strong work though irregular; Fort Charlotte is a good work but not of any use for offence or defence; Fort St. John is a small work well constructed, but out of the proper line of defence. All the rest may be pronounced non-effective. New works however have been contracted for at the Rigolets, Chef Menteur, Dauphin Island & Mobile point. The two latter are progressing with rapidity, but the two former have been located by the Engineer when I have been told it is impracticable to have a foundation without great expence.

2. The capacity of quarters for the accommodation of Troops.

In relation to this head it is only

necessary to remark that provision has been made by law for the sale of the public barracks at New Orleans and Fort Charlotte. A new building for summer barracks at the City of St. Louis has been erected by the labor of the Troops. Small convenient barracks are arranged to the fortifications at Fort St. John, with these exceptions all the other quarters in the Command are little better than hovels. Provision has however been made by law for the erection of Barracks at Baton Rouge.

3. The Quarter Masters Department.

There are two A. D. Q. M. Generals in this Command — Capt. Rogers, and Capt. Hunt. The former is placed on extra duty in erecting the Barracks at Baton Rouge by the orders of the Q. M. Gen. and is a capable, efficient and correct officer. The latter is also a capable, efficient and correct officer, but he is much embarrassed by the

circumstances of his supplying a large force which is no part of the Command, and a want of funds continually to do it with. There is no possible objection on his part to this mode of supply and it must create constant embarrassment and difficulty from the course I have mentioned, but it is he has done every thing in his power to advance the good of of this service and meet what he supposed to be the wishes of the Major General of Division.

4. The Contractor's Department.

The Contractor has totally failed to supply the Troops and in consequence thereof provisions have been purchased for the U. S. Q. M. Gen. to supply the Troops till the 1. of June next.

5. The Paymaster's Department.

The Paymasters department in the Command is well officered and so far as depends on them payments are

made with regularity. But they are frequently badly provided with funds.

6. The Ordnance Department.

The Ordnance department is faithfully attended to, but there is no Ordnance depot adequate to the wants of the Command. Provision however is made by law for the erection of a Powder Magazine at Baton Rouge, but it is not much more forward than it was a year since.

7. The progress made by each Corps or Regiment in Military discipline. In a knowledge of the prescribed evolutions and in interior economy.

From various causes I cannot report so favorably under this head as I could wish. The 1st Reg.t has been a long time in permanent quarters, and their progress in all the important parts of duty has been such as to meet my decided approbation. Maj. Humphreys Comm.d

8707

at Fort St. Philip derives the same accommodation as does Capt. Scott's company at Mobile. The service of the S. Reg. since the 3. Batt. of Infty. is either on fatigue or consists principally of raw recruits, and is not in a high state as it respects either discipline or interior economy.

Of the 4. Battalion a detachment of recruits from the upper country is ordered to join Major Dorsey upon the Jackson road. The residue is in Florida.

I flatter myself that this great Military avenue between the upper and lower Mississippi will be finished by the first day of November next. In which event I have no doubt, from my knowledge of the officers, all the Corps of this Command will exhibit a high and finished state of discipline, before a long period shall have expired.

The present force ordered on fatigue on this road is

The 8. Infantry
1. Company Convicts 80 strong.
1. Company of Art.y 120 strong.
All the recruits of the 4. Batt.n
With the most sincere
respect & consideration.
I have the honor to be
Yr. Very Obt. Serv.t
C. W. Ripley
Major Comdg.
8 Dept.

8708

Confidential Report
of the Situation of the
Fortifications and Mil-
-itary Posts in the
8th Military Department
by General Reply

(Confidential) General Staff

W. M. Donald A. Q. M. G. an intelligent and capable officer. Has been extremely energetic & disinterested but I have every reason to believe that there is a radical reform.

R. Wellis A. Adj't Gen. has attentive, intelligent & industrious officer. Correct in his department & highly meritorious.

L. Lefuting Chief de Camp. An intelligent correct and efficient officer. Correct in his department.

Thos. F. Hunt A. D. A. M. Gen. an intelligent correct and efficient officer & correct in his department.

Thos. S. Rogers A. D. A. M. Gen. an intelligent capable and attentive officer correct in his department.

Maurice Prevost A. Com. of Issues a faithful officer correct in his department.

8709

J. Gaddens Capt. of Engineers - In the first grade for intelligence, capacity and correct and honorable conduct.

Chas. Hunt Engineer - a young Officer but for his age intitled to the same remarks as Capt. G.

M. D. Richardson Capt. of Ordnance - Intelligent, capable and attentive & man of talents - correct in his deportment.

J. Livingston Lieut. of Ordnance - Intelligent capable and attentive, a man of talents. correct in his deportment.

Asst. Surgeons

W. T. Davidson - An intelligent, capable and independentable Officer - correct in his deportment.

German Sentet - In poor health and am not personally knowing to his conduct has been.

W. H. Meriet - An intelligent, capable

some indefatigable Officer - Correct in his department & highly meritorious.

Sequin Lieu. Capt.th faithful and intelligent Correct in his department.

3d Batt. of Artillery

Jos. B. Many Major - he capable & intelligent Officer and for the last two months has been extremely efficient. He will place his Batt.n in high order.

Simon Knight Paymaster he correct an honest paymaster faithful & attentive correct in his department.

E. Humphrey Cap.t he intelligent and faithful Officer highly meritorious in his profession - Correct in his department.

Th. Swett Cap.t On the recruiting service and not known personally.

R. L. Sands Cap.t he intelligent, capable and highly meritorious Officer - correct in his department.

Th. R. Duncan Cap.t Not known personally but report is hope in his favor.

8710

1st Lt. Capt. G. Hunt

W. S. Shotts a very intelligent, capable and highly meritorious Officer — correct in his deportment.

G. D. Snyder 1st Lieut. Report speaks highly in his favor — not known personally.

Ennis McKay 1st Lieut. The same as the last.

James Mapley 1st Lieut. be capable, intelligent and highly meritorious Officer — correct in his deportment.

Isaac E. Craig 1st Lieut. Report speaks highly in his favor — not known personally.

H. K. Meade 1st Lieut. be faithful attentive Officer and correct in his deportment, but not remarkable for intelligence or capacity.

R. H. Lee 1st Lieut. — Resigned

E. S. Lambert 2d Lieut. be intelligent, faithful & correct Officer highly meritorious and correct in his deportment.

James Chambers 2d Lieut. The same as the last. —

L. Compton 2d Lieut. The same as the last. —

A. Dougherty 2d Lieut. The same as the last.

4th Batt. of Artillery.

W. Lindsay 1st Lieut. On the recruiting service not known sufficiently personally. Report speaks of him as a man of education and good habits.

J. H. Carter Captain. He first rate officer in every respect.

B. P. Fanning Capt. The same as the last.

J. P. Peters Capt. The same as the last.

L. Scott Capt. The same as the last.

W. H. Nicole 1st Lieut. The same as the last.

M. S. Mafoy 1st Lieut. The same as the last.

W. M. Chadwick 2d Lieut. He is a worthy and attentive officer and commands his respect and confidence with his subordinates.

8711

James Jaques 1st Lieut. Not known personally
report are very favorable —
H. H. Minton 1st Lieut. Report speaks
highly in his favor and known personally
W. T. Willard 1st Lieut. Not known personally.
J. Perkhurst 1st Lieut Report speaks of
him as a faithful & good duty Officer.
G. W. Gardner 2d Lieut. Report speaks of
him as a faithful, intelligent, attentive
Officer & highly meritorious.
R. Scott 2d Lieut — Not known personally.
R. F. Cochrane 2d Lieut Has improved
very much — and is believed to be faith-
ful and attentive.
W. A. Graham 2d Lieut — Not known
personally but report is very high in his
favor. —

A. Reg. of Inft.

Daniel Bissell Colonel & Br. Gen. by Brevet
has old faithful Soldier distinct merit
from his courage but exceedingly
dissatisfied with his rank as a Target.
and as a consequence not so efficient as he might be

John M. Neil - Lieut. Col. by Brevet -
an intelligent, faithful & attentive Officer.
highly meritorious & correct in his department.
M. Wheatley Major - The same as the
last.
Johns Jones Captain - In the Q. M's Department -
a faithful and attentive Officer - correct
in his department.
Henry Chotard Capt. a high minded,
intelligent Officer - capable and correct
but in point of being off duty.
Wm. Lane Capt. a high minded intelligent
Officer, but incapable, from his wounds, of
active service. He will be placed in com-
= mand of the recruiting depot for his
Reg. where duties very indifferently will
be performed by him.
Jas. J. Mills Capt. a faithful & attentive
Officer - and correct in his department.
Wm. Chambers Capt. a faithful & attentive
Officer - and correct in all his departments.
Wm. C. Beard Capt. I am not acquainted

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with the duties sufficiently - I should attach
him as a faithful, active, Officer, and
correct in his deportment.

Mark R. Cole Capt. is an Officer highly
meritorious in every respect; intelligent,
capable and correct in all his deport-
ment.

Wm. Gibbs 1st Lieut. Formerly a good
Officer, but his conduct has been very
exceptionable for the last year.

M. L. Coombs 1st Lieut. is faithful and
attentive Officer - correct in his deportment.

Ch. S. Mayer 1st Lieut. is highly meritorious Officer of capacity,
intelligence and correct deportment.

W. S. Cobb 1st Lieut. Not entitled to much
credit - he may be considered faithful,
but not possessed of capacity.

Truman Boyd 1st Lieut. is
a highly meritorious Officer of capacity,
intelligence and correct deportment.

Jos. Scallan 1st Lieut. The same as the last.

[illegible] highly meritorious and competent officer.

[illegible] Lieut. [illegible] highly meritorious officer and highly competent in his department

W. H. Miers Surgeon's Mate — not known personally — report speaks highly in his favor.

C. H. Finley Surgeon's Mate — not known personally — report speaks highly in his favor.

David Rapine Paymaster — The same as the last. — 8. Reg.ts of Infty.

Geo. M. Kettle Lieut Colonel — an efficient capable and highly meritorious Officer — correct in his deportment.

J. Dennis Capt. & Brevet Maj. — not personally known — but considered an efficient and meritorious Officer.

Willis Jewett Capt. — a deserter — now under trial for intemperance — bad in his habits and associations.

W. Davenport Capt. — an intelligent, capable, and highly meritorious Officer — correct in his deportment.

Willis Faulk Capt. — a faithful, attentive and meritorious Officer — correct in his deportment.

L. Austin Capt. — The same as the last.

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Lewis M. Willis Capt. Capable, but disinclined if reports be true.

Charles Mizelle Capt. Was recognized under arrest but did not obey the orders for his trial on the ground of illness.

R. B. Hayes Capt. Not personally known, but reports speak favorably of him.

Thos. Humphreys Capt. Witheld to be a faithful, attentive and meritorious officer but not much personal knowledge.

Charles Young 1st Lieut. Like the rest of the rest.

James Phillips 1st Lieut. Good duty officer faithful and attentive. Extremely conscientious and painstaking officer in an fatigue.

John Hoge 1st Lieut. Unexceptionable.

Farley Boley 1st Lieut. Deserted reported accordingly by the other officers.

R. B. Lucas 1st Lieut. Not personally known but reports are favorable to him.

J. H. Webb 1st Lieut. A good officer by

8714

highly meritorious.

E. A. Hitchcock 1st Lieut. 3d Infantry
in charge, Capacity or element depart-
ment. Engineer Officer in charge.

J. Jeremy 1st Lieut. Engineer Officer of
plants, capacity and element depart-
ment. Commanding Officer.

J. W. Allen 2d Lieut. Faithful & attentive
conduct in department & element.

J. Whitaker 2d Lieut. Inefficient & unwilling
to report - under arrest.

J. Page 2d Lieut. Faithful & attentive -
conduct in department & element.

Chas. Ayres 2d Lieut. Inefficient & unwilling
to report - under arrest.

J. Wheaton 2d Lieut. Faithful & attentive
conduct in department & element.

J. Philbrick 2d Lieut. Report gives him
the same character with the last.

E. H. Wells Surgeon. Not intimately
known but the most favorable opinion

formed upon a slight acquaintance.

Thaddeus Hubbard Surgeon's Mate - On the recruiting service - not acquainted with his character.

Henry Smith Surgeon's Mate - have reported -

Thos Wright Paymaster - An intelligent, capable and correct Officer - highly meritorious a correct in his department.

Very respectfully
I have the honor &c

Head Quarters S. Dep.
Shiloh April 8. 1862

Jno Ob Sev
C. W. Riley Capt
comdg S. Dep.

P.S. This report is transmitted directly to the Adjt Genl under an impression that Colo. Harper has left Nashville. ~~[illegible]~~ will be delivered him at New Orleans

Confidential Report
of the Officers of the
S.th Mil. Dep.t

By Maj General Ripley

Fer

Post Martins Ga
8th April 1819

Herewith Enclosed you will Receive a Quarterly Return of the Ordnance Stores now at this post the Correctness of which I cannot Vouch for not having Examined them Since my Return to this place. Previous to my leaving here last August I turned over the Ordnance Stores to Lieut Wilson of this Department who I found in Arrest and is yet in that Situation Consequently Cannot Make the Return himself but pledges himself for its being Correct And On the Examination I find but little Variation. I have myself a furlough for my health which is yet but bad

I have the Honour to be
Very Respectfully
your Obt Servt
C Nelson
U S Ord

Col R. Butler
Adjt Genl
U. S.
Nashville Tenessee

8717

From Col. Butler
U.S. Ordnance
to Capt. Allen
with Ordnance

Col Robert Butler
Adjt Genl U.S.
Nashville
Tenn

Recd April 9th 1819

To Major Genl. Jackson,

Sir,

I have just rec.d intelligence of the loss of the Public Schooner The Shields off Cape St. Blas with stores on board for Fort Gadsden. She went ashore in a severe gale Crew saved. I have no doubt of the intelligence

Very respectfully
I have the honor to be
Yr mo. Ob Serv.t

H. Quarters Pensacola
April 9. 1819

E. W. Ripley

8719

From General Ripley
to General Jackson
reporting the loss of
the Public Schooner
Thomas Shields
dated 9th April 1818

APR 18

Major General
Jackson
Commdg. S. Div. U.S. Army
Nashville
Tenn.

Head Quarters 8th Mil. Dept
Bay of St Louis April 14th 1819.

Department Order

At a General Court Martial, convened at Baton Rouge, on the 1st day of February, and continued by Adjournment, until the 15th day of March 1819. and of which Col John McNeil, of the 1st Regiment of Infantry is President, was tried Captn W. C. Beard of the 1st Regt of Infantry, on the following Charge and Specifications.

Charge, Conduct unbecoming an Officer, and a Gentleman.

Specifn 1st In this that he the said Captn W. C. Beard, of the 1 Regt of Infantry, did on or about the Month of November 1817. at the Post of Natchitoches, in the State of Louisiana, exhibit false, and malicious charges against Captn Willis Foulk 8th Regt Infantry.

Specifn 2nd In this viz, having charged Captn Willis Foulk, 8th Infantry with conduct unbecoming an Officer, and a Gentleman, which charge and their several Specification, were false, and malicious, and unsupported by the said Captn W. C. Beard.

To which charge and its Specification, the Prisoner plead=ed Not guilty.

After mature deliberation, the Court pronounced the following sentence.

Of the Charge not Guilty, of the 1st Specification, Not Guilty of the 2nd Specification Not Guilty and of the charge, and its Specification they honorably Acquit the Prisoner Captn W. C. Beard.

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Was also tried Doctor German Senter Post Surgeon of the U. S. Army, on the following Charge and Specification.

Charge, Conduct, unbecoming an Officer, and a Gentleman.

Specif.n In this that he the said Doctor Senter, did some time in the Month of October, or November 1817, at the Post of Natchitoches in the State of Louisiana, exhibit disgraceful Charges, against Capt.n Willis Foulk, of the 8th Reg.t of Infantry, and failed (not being able to support them) part of the Specification's attached to said Charges, being false, and the whole without support.

To which Charge and Specification, the Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court after the result of a Calm, and mature deliberation, pronounced the following Sentence.

The charge against Capt.n Post Surgeon Senter, as having exhibited disgraceful charges, against Capt.n Willis Foulk, of the 8th Reg.t of Infantry, in their Application to that Officer, the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the Specification of said charge, so far as relates to exhibiting disgraceful charges, against Capt.n Willis Foulk, in connection with that Officer the Court find the Prisoner Guilty, and of so much of the Specification, as relates to his not being able to support them not Guilty and of that part of the Specification which declares part of the Specification, preferred by Post Surgeon Senter, against Capt.n Willis Foulk, false, not Guilty and of that part of the Specification, which declares the whole of the charges without support, Guilty, and

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in Consideration of the Prisoner, having been kept in Arrest for Ten Months; without a trial, the Court award no further punishment.

The Commanding General, having viewed the proceedings in the case of Captn. W. C. Beard & Doctor G. Senter, is pleased to approve the proceedings in the former case, and disapprove of them in the latter. In the case of Dr. Senter, he is found Guilty of part of the charge, and specification, under these Circumstances, the Court were bound, to inflict a punishment; The power of remitting is vested alone, in the Commanding General, and he is to view all the circumstances, either of hardship, or difficulty, or exculpation, which entitle the Prisoner to mercy, The Court can recommend, but they cannot remit the punishment.

Captn Beard, and Doctor Senter, will resume their Swords; be discharged from Arrest, and return to duty

The Court martial of which Col John Mc Neil, of the 1st Infantry, is President, is dissolved.

By Command of Major Genl Ripley

Perrin Wells
A. A. Genl.

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Proceedings of a General Court Martial in the case of Capt. Ala. B. Beard 1st Sergt and Post Surgeon Genl. Cooper

Chars. Offd. Recd.

New Orleans
15 April 1819

My Dear General

I have this moment received your two letters of the 7 & 8 ults. accompanied with General Smyth's speech &c. The report of the Committee in the Senate, has as yours may happen, been read with much indignation in this Country. The Gentlemen who framed it were unfortunate for themselves in betraying their Malicious purpose, and whatever may be their protestations, to the contrary, the general belief is that they were actuated by the most diabolical views, and individual antipathies. I am happy however that you did not notice them as well as many other disappointed Knaves of Congress. Not that they did not merit chastisement for the licentiousness of their remarks, but that it would have been derogatory in you to have put yourself on a level with

8724

there who attached have considered themselves
excited by a personal controversy with you
You conduct was therefore ~~in other respects~~ a disappointment
to them; for believe me General there are too
many in this country who have mistaken
your real character, to believe you not capa-
ble of commanding yourself. They would
fain think that all your acts have been
the impulse only of the moment, & that in
all your military operations you have been
controlled more by feeling, than by correct jud
gement, that your victories have been the
happy blunderings of feeling, more than the result
of judicious plans, and boldness of design. Hence
it is my opinion they believed that you would
commit yourself at Washington, they attem
pted therefore to irritate you & had you no
tice their injudicious remarks they would
have exulted -

I thank you General for the interest you
have taken in my behalf at Washington -

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the appointment would be gratifying to my feelings because I wish to abandon a military life as one in which there is no peace nothing to gain & the Collectorship will afford me a comfortable subsist- If the - is sincere in his promises, I will most willingly undertake the work you wish me, though I would prefer it to fall into hands of an individual more capable of doing justice to the subject and to yourself- I know that I have not a talent for historical writing, and as my genius is rather slow I would have to substitute industry for poverty of intellect- It would give me more pleasure to see your papers in the hands of some able literary character & if you have some one in view, or can fix upon any one you will, I hope not hesitate giving your papers to him- You will not let the prospect of procuring one worth your papers, interfere with this design, or permit delicacy towards me to operate on your

8725

judgement. When I made the request of the transfer of your papers it was with a view of preserving them, and of doing justice to your actions at some particular period through the assistance of some of the literati of this country. Under existing circumstances I could execute nothing. My duties are of the most arduous character & require my continued application, but if I obtain the appointment you have recommended me to, much leisure time will fall to my lot which I would most willingly devote to arranging the matter & putting it in form for a history if I do not write it myself. You may therefore pack up your papers in readiness to be sent to this country, unless you can find some individual near you who could undertake the narrative.

Since my arrival here I have been making some purchases with a view of improving my future textile & be in want of cash

in September - would it be prudent to dispose of my Florence stock, and at what - ~~they fortune~~ If they can be sold at 5 or 600 dollars I would wish you to dispose of them, as it is my wish to concentrate my little all in this country - My bills in Florence you may likewise dispose of if ~~stock~~ -

I shall leave this tomorrow for Mobile Point where I shall probably spend the summer - Write to me at Mobile & in future I would wish all your letters addressed to that place

Your Friend

Gadsden

Gen A Jackson

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25¢

Major General Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Hon. Jno. Eaton
Washington
City

Philad.a April 15. 1819

Major General Andrew Jackson

Dear Sir.

On my arrival from New York a few days since, our mutual friend John Jackson informed me that he had received a Letter from you offering to him and myself Four Shares of Florence Stock - I had however, just before the receipt of your letter received a communication from Pope & Hickman of Huntsville, agreeing to furnish me with 8 Shares of that Stock, in payment of a note of theirs rec.d by me from them while in Huntsville, this Stock together with the eleven Shares I had purchased of Dr. Brown while you were here exhausted all the means I could at present conveniently command. - Had you but intimated while here a desire to part with any portion of your Florence Stock it would have afforded me real pleasure to have had an opportunity of promoting your views, & which at that time would have been amply within my reach. -

I still continue to entertain the most favorable opinion of Florence, and the growing importance of the country in its immediate vicinity. and tho' the prospects of the Cotton Planter are evidently at this moment somewhat clouded, from the extreme dullness of Cotton generally in the European markets, arising from the extraordinary fiscal entanglements of the trading part of the community in both France & England; I am, notwithstanding

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well satisfied, that such an impetus has already been given to the settlement of the Lands in Alabama on the Tennessee River, that nothing can permanently retard the growth of that section of our country. It is true, cotton may not bear the price it has maintained for some years past, but let the price be what it may, it appears to me, as far as my observation has extended, that nowhere in the Carolinas or Georgia can Labour be so profitably employed in the Culture of Cotton, as in Alabama. nor the health of Your Stock so well preserved. and if this opinion is fully supported by experience. there is at any rate no danger to be apprehended that those who have emigrated from these States, to the Alabama are likely to retrace their steps. But on the contrary, a gradual accession of population, particularly if the Climate should prove healthy as the face of the Country becomes cleared. a consequence there is every natural reason to anticipate.

It would give me much satisfaction to have your opinion of the present prospects of Florence and of the Lands generally in Lauderdale County. whether you are deem high or low priced Lands in this County, are most likely to yield the prospects of the best interest. The great dullness which pervades our large commercial Cities at present, has given rise to an extensive disposition among the Citizens to remove their families where the difficulties of supporting them may be lessened &

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I have not a doubt but both Tennessee and Alabama will ere long number among her Citizens a large proportion of the present population of the atlantic sea board —

Before this reaches you, you will no doubt have seen De Witt Clinton's denunciation of General Scott — had any thing more been wanting to have sealed the generally fading reputation, than the internal evidence contained in the very correspondence to appears to have been so unaccountably solicitous to keep the eye of public scrutiny; Governor Clinton's brief but pungent appeal makes sure his Bankrupt Fame. He mistook his man in assailing De Witt. But this is not the first error of that kind he has committed. —

Be pleased to present my respects to your Lady, and my best wishes to the several members of your military family —

Respectfully Your Obd. Servt

Jno. McCrea

P. S.

You may recollect, I suggested to you while here, a desire to dispose of my 1/8 of the Pensacola speculation, provided a liberal price could be obtained for it. — If you should hear of any person in Nashville desirous of purchasing a share in that speculation, on a credit of 2 years, have the goodness to inform me

J. M. C

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Q.M. Genl. Office
3rd Apr. 1819

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Major General
Andrew Jackson
near Nashville
Tennessee.

Quitclaim

Major General
Andrew Jackson
near Nashville
Tennessee
Outlaw

Fredericktown, Md. 16th Apr 1819

Sir,

Immediately on my arrival at Trenton, for the purpose of closing my Rendezvous and arranging my Recruiting accounts with Capt Brearley — I was taken violently ill with a fever which confined me to the house for nearly a fortnight and prevented my obeying the Division order of the 4th ult, until Monday last, at which time, I left Trenton for Nashville and have proceeded thus far where I am detained until tomorrow morning and probably at other places on the road, owing to the bad management of the Stage proprietors — there shall, however, be no unnecessary delay on my part — I shall proceed with as much expedition as possible —

I met with Capt Young at Philad.a — he was in company with Capt Marshall & some ladies from Nashville — he informed me that he should proceed in a few days for Mobile, after visiting Baltimore — The general topic of conversation for

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the last three or four weeks has been the subject of the correspondence between Genl Jackson & Genl Scott and Officers of his own command as well as citizens generally are concerned in censuring Genl Scott in the severest manner —

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your ob. servt.

Robert Lyman
1st Lt 4th Infy

Col Robert Butler
Adjt General
Div So

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United States Service

25

Colonel Robert Butler

Adjt Genl U S Army

Southern Division,

Nashville, Tenn

Mail,

FREE MD
APR
17

United States Service

25

Colonel Robert Butler

Adjt Genl U S Army

Southern Division,

Nashville, Tenn

FREE MD
APR
17

Mail,

Pittsburgh April 17th 1819

Sir — I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this place the day before yesterday from Washington City, whither I had been ordered to receive final instructions relative to the Missouri expedition, and where I rec.d the orders you left for me. I deemed it advisable to present my Regiment for the purpose of having transportation & supplies ready against its arrival here. This step I find was very necessary, inasmuch, as the Contractor has failed and provisions are to be furnished by the Qur. Master Genl. dep.t. Every thing, however, will be provided in time for the troops, who are expected here by the 28th instant — They passed Philadelphia on the 10th.

I calculate, very confidently, on reaching St. Louis with the Reg.t by the end of May, where I shall be glad to receive any further instructions you may think proper

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proper to give: those already rec.d shall be scrupulously observed.

I will avail myself of the honor of informing you of the time of the embarkation of the Reg.t here, of our progress, from convenient points, as we descend the Ohio, and of our arrival at St. Louis.

I beg you to believe that the greatest activity & promptitude will be exercised in discharging the duties confided to me, and permit me to express a hope, that the whole will be performed in such a manner, as to meet your approbation & views.

I have the honor to be Sir. with every great respect

Your Mo. Ob. Serv.t

H. Atkinson

Col. 6. Infy

Maj.r Genl. Jackson

Head Qrs.

Nashville. T.

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On Service

H. Atkinson
Lt. Col. 6th Reg. Infy

Major General Jackson
U. S. Army
Com.g. 7th Division
Head Quarters
Nashville. T.

From Col Atkinson
6th Regt Infantry
On Maj Genl Jackson.
dated Fort Hugh Mc
17th April 1819

Baltimore Apl. 18th 1819

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 8th inst. was rec.d by last mail — About the time it became my duty to issue orders for raising men to go against the hostile tribes in Indiana, in 1813, being as I was very desirous that the Troops then about to be called into service from East and from West Tennessee should meet together as quickly as possible on the frontier, or in the Nation where to act in harmony and vigorously concert against the common enemy — Major Genl. Cocke & I went together to your room where you were confined by indisposition, when and where I observed that I should call you both into the service on that campaign, & I expressed the hope & my belief that you would use your best exertions promptly to take the field, & my confidence that you would both vigorously and harmoniously prosecute the war to a favorable result: that my understanding was that the law settled the rank and the right of command between you — you and Genl. Cocke replied that you each understood the other on that head, and that harmony would beyond all doubt prevail, which I fully and with great pleasure believed, being satisfied of the zeal of both to promote the public good, and to bring the war with the Creeks to a speedy and favorable conclusion — At that time you and Genl. Cocke had a conversation upon the necessary supply of Cloth for the Army, and

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each may desirous of having plentiful supplies – I believe that you remarked that you doubted whether an immediate and plentiful supply of breadstuffs for that use could be had in West Tennessee, owing to a want of Mills & perhaps of Wheat nearest to the most desirable places for transportation & for use on the Campaign, and I think that Genl. Lovette observed that Mills and Wheat abounded in East Tennessee, and as well as I recollect he promptly and patriotically said that he would use his best endeavors to cause all necessary supplies of that Article to be forwarded as much as he could, without delay from East Tennessee, where the Contractor for Tennessee resided, down the river for the use of the Troops, as I believed from West Tennessee, and he expressed as I thought a desire and determination to do every thing in his power to fully and heartily cooperate with you in promoting the objects of Government in that Campaign – The result of the conversation, the mutual and cordial assurances given, at that time, in support of the good of the service was highly gratifying to me who had a favorable accomplishment of the objects of Government much at heart, and who felt an ardent desire for the prevalence of harmony in every thing that related thereto – Upon several times expressed [illegible] that I would [illegible] the 15 000 mentioned [illegible]

that time by
and I remarked
men in the co
Troops, and to th
Tachment auth
be called into
of the U. S.
be more prom
of the servic
that with the
from East Ten
for that numb
occasion, the
Dept. for an
Tenn. – These
with you the
Act of Con

Major Gen

8735

that time by the Secy of War to be raised in West Tenn.
and I remarked that I could see no reason for a differ-
ence in the compensation to be expected to be made to those
Troops, and to those which would compose the additional de-
tachment authorized by the Act of the Tenn. Assembly to
be called into the same service, to effect the same object
of the U. S. Government - that in my opinion it would
be more promotive of harmony in the State, and of the good
of the service to call them all from one section of the State, &
that with these views I had concluded to call the 1500 men
from East Tenn., it being a requisition from the War Dept.
for that number, at that time, when I had on a former
occasion, the year before, under a requisition from that
Dept. for an equal number called the quota from West
Tenn. - These were, to be sure, Volunteers who had tendered
with your Prior services to the President under the
Act of Congress - very respectfully

your Obt. Servant

William Brownlow

Major Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Bay of St Louis

April 1819

My dear General

I was hurried away by Public business, from New Orleans sooner than anticipated — On my passage I read for the first time the strictures in reply to Lacoste's Report, together with the documents accompanying the latter — I must confess I was somewhat surprised at some of the depositions — In a deposition there are some facts of a fact, should not give an opinion, particularly when their opinion from their situation ought be viewed as a corroboration of the fact — Col Butler, was if my recollection serves me about five Feet, when the officers of the Tennessee Brigade met in Nashville; had he been present at the meeting he could not have given it as his opinion that you appointed the Field officers He could never have read Col Hayne's address or he must have known if that officer appointed any other officers

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than there attached to his personal staff it was an assumption of his own, for which you were not responsible — I feel highly indebted to you on that occasion & connected with this confidence with which you invariably treated me, I have deemed it a duty to throw together my knowledge of the whole affair, particularly those circumstances at attach the Rev. Carmelita Carrie, I have it drawn up in a form of a deposition by our friend Mr Duncan — I am now on my way to Mobile Point I shall have this document prepared by my return to Orleans — I shall be in Orleans the greater part of May & will expect to receive a communication from you directed to that place — I would wish to know whether I shall send the document on to you, or give publicity to it in Orleans —

I have just seen a National Republican containing that Lacock intends to reply to the Lecturers — The contemptible Editor of that time serving paper seems anxious

to impose the public that the whole is to become a personal affair between you & Lacock — No doubt the Committee have committed themselves and would write it to take that turn — For God sake my dear General disappoint them. Do not notice anything which may appear in print — Leave Lacock Eppes, Burwell & to your friends they are not going for you. But steadily pursue your justification before the proper authority — Though the Senate in my opinion have nothing to do with your campaign, yet as a Committee of the Senate have reported unfavorably, and even indecorously on the subject it will at the next session for its being brought up — But on this subject I shall write you again —

I have been somewhat embarrassed in not having heard from Mr Tannehill the Cashier of the Nashville Bank in relation to the notes I left in that Bank for collection. Will you ascertain if they have been paid & entreat Mr Tannehill to notify me officially what amount is to my credit that

8737

I may draw for the same. If either of the letters are unpaid will you as friend & depl the money & means to secure the amount to me. I left in your hands a paper which gives authority the Cashier of the Bank to deliver the same to you.

On this subject I would wish to hear from you in New Orleans by the last of May.

In haste your friend

Gardner

I enclose a note to Mr Tannehill

I may draw for the same. If either of the letters are
unpaid will you as a friend & dept. the company
means to secure the amount & send. I left in
your hands a paper which gives authority to the
Cashier of the Bank to deliver the same beyond
On this subject I would wish to hear from you
in New Orleans by the last of May.

In haste your friend

Gadsden

I enclose a note to Mr Tannehill

Baltimore Apl. 18th 1819

Dear Sir,

I have read Mr. Mercers speech on the Seminole war. He was pregnant with it a long time as it would seem from what he said before he was delivered of it – He was much pestered in his mind about your violation of the Constitution, as he supposed, so much so that he could not get a good nights sleep – poor man if he will read Mr. Smyths speech on that subject I think he may sleep soundly – did you hear whether or not he could take good sleep after he delivered his speech? – it is a pitty the man could not get sleep – What poor minded Bitches are Wells Cobb & Clay – It appears that you have most clearly outpolled the Committee of the House and of the Senate – you have the People and the Government on your side & the Committee have Mr. Mercer and Mr. Lacock of writing memory on their side – The Floridas are at last ours and I should be glad to learn that the future Government of them was committed to your care until you could by your wholesome regulations purge out the evil weeds that have taken root & grown up there – I wish this most earnestly, and likewise for an extinguishment of the Chickasaw & Choctaw claim to a strip of Country on the East side of the Mississippi, wide enough for a string of Counties, at least, along that River, so that the upper and lower Country may be connected by a white population – I wish you would urge this last point – now is the time, for that subject ought not to sleep – I have not seen Genl. Cooley's Book nor did I know of its publication until the receipt of your letter – I had heard that he was writing a Pamphlet – I believe that it was Cobb who exclaimed "Oh that mine enemy would write a Book" – Tell Col. Robt Hays I look towards him as usual –

Your friend

Genl. Jackson

Willie Blount

8738

Clarksville Tn
April 20

10

Major General A. Jackson

Nashville

Gen. W. Blount
Letter enclosing
Letter to the
President — & the
Chief Sec.

Nashville 20th April 1819

Dr Sir,

You will pardon the liberty I have taken in addressing you, on the subject of personal acquaintance; and I have with pleasure permit me to hope that you will indulge me with such facts relative to the character of Mr Wm H. Crawford now Secy of State as may belong to his public character, or have any connection with his private deportment. Mr Crawford & myself have been confirmed in the opinion that Mr Crawford (whilst he was Secy of War) differed in opinion in relation to our respective duties & privileges, he having assumed to himself such a power in my opinion unconnected with the duties of the Office over which he presided, to which I chose to demur. In the Investigation of the Seminole Question, lately before Congress, I have been confirmed in the opinion that Mr Crawford has been materially concerned in writing the report of the Committee & in substituting such Questions & Interrogatories as he believed would materially

8740

result to my injury, & prejudice, I therefore think it my privilege to search for such Evidence, as I believe it is easy to obtain, & prove to the world that Mr Crawford has not only, written me, Insulted from that strict & honorable department which it is general for the Gentleman to observe towards another, but that his disparaging of heart had permitted him to do so, on many former occasions, particularly with yourself for the particulars of which I shall be under many obligations to you

Most Resp.tly Your
Ob.t Serv.t
A J

Copy of a letter

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Copy of a letter
from General
Jackson to Govern=
=Clark of Georgia
dated 20th April 1819

8741

Arcadia 21 Sept 1849

Dear Genl

In answer to your letter received by Dr Burnaugh I shall proceed to state as explicitly as I can the conversation which took place between Mr Forsyth the minister at Washington, after our return from Chandlers Fork

Quere, Did Mr Forsyth, then Minister to Spain, said in conversation on that subject, I proceeded to state that the Committee had misstated several facts, first in alledging that the Co. of which I was in Arcadia Township was instructed to call for a portion of the militia, and that I had refused to comply — I stated to make the necessary requisition upon him for the number for which I was authorized to call and I certainly stated, that I was under all to serve clearly that I had not appointed the Officers to their respective commands as alledged by the Committee, to which Mr Forsyth replied it was much to be regretted that in an investigation so important to the County & to the character of an individual so closely connected with the

matter in consideration had not been earlier before the Committee, leaving an impression on my mind that he was under the conviction that these statements if made in due time, must in his opinion, of necessity have changed the character of the report. What I believe to be the substance of what passed between Mr. Forsyth and myself, and the whole matter which I related to you on that occasion, the conversation was not in confidence nor did I intend to give it to you in that way.

The other matter to which you have referred was not a conversation between Mr. Forsyth and myself, but a statement made to me, I think, by Mr. Joel Crawford of Georgia, and related to you by myself on my way to Washington. These gentlemen in speaking of the rumor in the papers some 12 months ago that John Forsyth Esq. was to be appointed minister to Russia, Mr. F. declared his entire ignorance of any such intention on the part of the Executive, adding at the same time that he did not entertain the slightest expectation of such an event. The business, as he stated

8743

Mr. Forsyth. That he was not one of those whom the administration would select to fill a diplomatic appointment if they adhered to their usual Customs. Gentlemen who were chosen for such offices, he did not see either those who supported the administration in all its measures under all circumstances regardless of right or wrong, or those who on the contrary opposed the administration under all circumstances with as little regard to right or wrong. Mr. Forsyth said, he had supported it when it was accordant with his own judgment, had uniformly opposed it when convinced of its wrong. He could therefore not expect preferment from the government for the necessity of silencing his opposition by giving him an appointment which would be more than from the national legislature nor yet the propriety of demanding his universal support, from Mr Forsyth he may have been influenced by a consideration of this kind in his late application to the views of Mr Monroe I know not.

It is true I have heard you often speak of my conversation with Mr Forsyth, but never conceived a necessity for correcting

you do as much as you always gave it freely
as I gave it to you, and as it is used in the Direction
this Letter Conversation however, I have never heard
upon mention to the best of my recollection since we
first spoke of it, and to avoid any misunderstanding
I referred to Capt. Calls who does not recollect
to have heard you on that subject,

I believe you know my interest & my happiness
are identified with yours, I therefore
desire to conceal any thing from you in
relation to the most trifling degree lowers your
purposes, your misunderstanding was only intimated
to me by Dr McLaughlin the day before your last visit
to this place, and your constant engagement
during your being here prevented my speaking
to you — The statement relative to Col Magill &
Mr Crawford I will hand you tomorrow, if
the main time allow me to hope that this will
satisfactorily explain what you wish —

Most respectfully
Yours &c &c

Richard J Eaden

Nashville 21st Apl. 1819

Sir. Being informed by the Secty of War that the documents relating to the claims of the Cherokee Indians for spoilations committed by the Army under your Command, together with the Evidence forwarded by you to prove the fraudulence of said claims, had been returned to Col. Meigs Agent of the Cherokee Nation of Indians. I call'd on the Agent then in Washington City, and on enquiring was informed by him that they were in his possession but at home.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully Your
Obedt.
Richard Caswell

Maj. Genl
Am Jackson
Com.dg S.D.
W.D.

8744

Capt Custis in
connection with
Mr Forsyth 1817
21st April

Fort Smith, Belle point, April 21st. 1819.

Sir

I have written you nineteen different communications since I have had the command of the Post, but have never had the pleasure of knowing whether you received any of them or not. I have concluded that there has been some unfair play on the the mail. This is forwarded by Mr. Joseph Bayette who promises that he will deliver it in person. I have just learned from the newspapers that pouqueys have taken upon themselves the duties of a General Court Martial, or that of a judicial tribunal. —

There appears to my weak understanding but one question on the subject, has Gen. Jackson committed a military offence? if so, try him by a General Court Martial. Has he been guilty of an offence against the civil laws of the government? if so, try him by the civil authority. But for Heavens sake do not decide on his case, before he is brought to trial at all. Let him confront his accusers & cross examine the evidence but do not condemn him first & then try him afterwards.

(over)

8745

There is a prospect of the difficulties subsisting between the Cherokee & Osage Indians being shortly adjusted. The Chiefs are to have a general meeting of the two tribes here this summer.

I wrote you last month the situation of this frontier which I hope you have received ere this. —

I am Sir. Yours respectfully.

W.m Bradford
Major US Army

P.S. The bearer, Mr. Cavett, has been through the Cherokee & Osage Nations & also on Red River. He is a person of observation and integrity & can give you much information about those nations & this country which may be relied on. —

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
(Tenn.)

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Major General Andrew Jackson
U. S. Army
Nashville
(Tenn.)

(Mr. Lovett.)

From
Maj. M. Bradford
U. S. Army
dated 12th Apl 1819

8138

Government House Chickasaws
Agency April 21st 1819

Dear Sir,

Gen: Wm Colbert has been here to receive the $100, which he supposed was given him by the Treaty you & Gov: Shelby made with this Nation last October, on examining that Instrument it does not appear his Name is entered in the Body of the Treaty for that allowance made to others, altho he signed it, – he presumes that it was an Ommission made in the Copy, & as was Jenral of the Chiefs that I have seen, – the Money allowed by the Treaty has arrived but does not include his $100, of Course I cannot pay him, – at his request I now write desiring (as he has great reliance on you) that some mode may be adopted that will enable him to get the Money; I find it was the general Opinion here that he was to receive the $100, & the Contrary was not known until the Treaty came to hand, – I think if the money can be Consistently paid him it would be best particularly at this time as another Treaty is soon to be held, in which his Family are deeply Interested.

By a Letter from the Secy of War am Informed that three Gentlemen are appointed to Treat for the Reservation, & Salt Spring, but when, or where I know not, as no Notice has even reached me on the Subject.

I am happy to hear that you have returned home in tolerable health, & much may So, at the pleasing Result of the Investigation of Conguess on your Seminole Campaign, & most ardently hope you may ever enjoy the fullest Confidence of your Country, & the respect of your fellow Citizens, which lately have been So fully & Completely evinced.

Will thank you for a speedy answer to this Letter, & be pleased to let me know whether any thing was said to you at Washington relative to my Removal from this secluded Situation to One more Comfortable & productive, – I can assure you that, if my Expences of getting to this post is not allowed by Government, I shall be in Debt at the End of my Years Service, as every Necessary of life is so extreamly high, Flour $20 ⅌ Bbl: Corn $3 ⅌ Bus; Whiskey $3 ⅌ Gall, & other Articles in the same proportion.

I shall be much gratified to know whether you ever ascertained the Source from whence the unfounded Article Came, (relative to my Neglect) that appeared in the Nashville Whig.

I am Dear General
With great Esteem
Your obedt. Servt
H. G. Sherburne Agent for the
Chickasaw Nation of Indians

Maj: Genl Andrew Jackson

8747

Chickasaw Agency
21 April 1817

Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

The Chickasaws agree to the annuity

For Gunsmiths
and other Indian claims
by the Treaty of the Chickasaw Nation

Col. Sherburne
relative to 100$ claim
by Rev. Wm. Colbert under
the Chickasaw treaty

The Chickasaw part
the answer

Chickasaw Agency
21 June 1873

Matthew Patterson Esq.
Pontotoc

Lexington

Nashville 21st Apl. 1819

Sir.

In a conversation with Mr. Forsy the Minister to Spain on the subject of the report of the Committe of the Senate, I stated that the Committe had misstated several facts, first that the Governor of Tennessee was in Nashville, when you were instructed to call for a portion of the Militia of the State, and that you neglected to make any requisition upon him for the number for which you were authorized to call, informing him that the Gov.r was not in Nashville, and that you had written him immediately on receiving your instructions. I next stated that you were prepared to prove that you had not appointed the Officers to their respective Commands, as alledged by the Committee. To all which Mr. Forsy the replyed it was much to be regretted, that in an investigation, so important to the Country and to the character of an individual, evidence so closely connected with the matter in consideration, had not been earlier before the Committe

I am very Respectfully
your ob.t Serv.t
R. J. Caster

Maj. Genl
Andr. Jackson

8749

No 28

Capt Easton
relative to a con-
versation with
Major Forsythe —
April 21st 1819.

Murfreesboro [Ten.] Apr. 22nd 18[illegible]

Sir,

The surgeon called into the service in the month of June last, by Major General Jackson, in the case of Capt. Boyle & McGirt, claims an allowance from the U. S. for forage not furnished in kind & for horses which died or were lost in the course of their tour of duty.

Doubtful whether the accounting officers of the War Department will keep the disbursement to the credit of the Qr. Mr. Dep. of Western Tenn. declining giving an order for the payment of these accounts until I could submit the case for the consideration of the Major General. The rule which governed in settling with the volunteers from Tennessee, employed in the Seminole campaign, who were similarly situated with regard to forage, those horses, will I presume apply in the case of the surgeon. Your early attention to the subject of this communication is requested.

Yours Sincerely & Respectfully
Your Ob. Svt.
Robert Butler
Adt. Genl.

To Lt. Col. Jno. Drayton
Qr. Mr. U. S. A.
Washington
D.C.

Oct. 4th

8751-2

From Col. Wm King
22d April 1819.

Respecting the Claim of the Rangers that were called into service in June 1818, for forage & lost Horses.

Answered the 19th June

that no provision has yet been made for lost Horses — and that there is no allowance for forage when not in service.

From Col. Wm King
22d April 1819.

Respecting the Claim of the Rangers that were called into service in June 1818, for forage & lost Horses.

Answered the 19th June

that no provision has yet been made for lost Horses — and that there is no allowance for forage when not in service.

Adjt Genl's Office
Decr 6th 1820

Mr. Robert Dickson
Lexington

Sir

I have the

New Orleans
April 22. 1819

My dear General

I cannot only hear of your through the papers. For the last three weeks I have encouraged a hope that you would take Louisiana in your return home, on my annual journey yesterday in Orleans. I have been disappointed by information that you had left Washington for Nashville direct. I must sincerely congratulate you on your return to the Hermitage; where I hope you will now be permitted to rest in peace under the conviction that your services are duly appreciated by the mass of the American People, though there are individuals, from ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

a more fitted successor – The Repeal of the Bank in the Senate has been used with great indignation by your friends in the greater –
It is a most unfortunate, and inequitous procedure when facts are misrepresented, and circumstances excluded on a light calculated to mislead, and pervert the judgement – Unfortunately however for the Bill, his real motives are not concealed, but still more unfortunate for you that the period of its introduction did not allow time for the Senate to express, what they would have done, the disapprobation of the repeal

I have mentioned on several times addressed to the Adjt Genl at Washington, stating my reason for not repairing to Washington as soon as I heard of your departure –
It would have been impossible to conceal or deny that city, until after the adjournment of Congress, many persons have viewed with importance to organize the duties of my debarkement greatly unbiased from the grounds

I have conducted politics — Your letter enclosing me from O'Brannagh to you was not received until the 26 of March, they Speaker highly in favour of the vigilance of the Petitioners counsel — I hope my conduct in this affair has met with your approbation, my anxiety for the last two months has been great, and I shall always consider it one of the misfortunes of my life, that we should have been seperated at a period when I would have most have desired to be with you

I have not heard from Mr Fannehill the banker of the Nashville Bank, relative to the notes I left with him for collection, wish you be good enough to attend to it for me & if the notes have not been paid to take such steps as you think proper to secure the amounts for me — If the money has been paid, let Mr Fannehill notify me that I may check for it —

Your respectful respects to Mrs Jackson and all enquiring friends — Yours very truly

8754

My Dear Sheriff that they are constantly set for
rallying centers to use at a time. That
a letter would have been most consolatory —
Your letter I wish you to deliver to Mrs Ma
an inside of my ~~time~~ is there at the present;
although I am a constant wanderer —
he dead I may be called the Memory that
Lives, on behalf of my life is there on the
water — There are serious duties to perform,
but with not despair of success, where diffi
-culties accumulate, the greater the necessity
of rallying my efforts —
Hurriedly your friend
Gardiner

I know my Dear General you have deter
-mined to quit the service, I know of no
period more propitious than the present,
unless you anticipate an attack in the
Senate next session of Congress! If so
you must have it ~~with~~ ~~gaining~~ time ~~only~~
rather that I may be with you God

Kansa Town

August 24 1829

Sir

You already know of my intention of proceeding with the Scientific party employed by the Government from Fort Osage to the Council Bluff by crossing the Rivers Kansas & La Platte at the Kansas & Pawnee villages I have now to inform you that after having experienced the most friendly treatment from the Kansas nation we left them about midday yesterday accompanied by three of them to guide us on our first days journey I encamped about 8 miles from the village ~~pretty~~ dusk of the evening I discovered rushing towards us over the Prairie a war party of 120 a 130 Pawnee Indians - The Kansas fled immediately - thrusting for protection to the flag of the United States I advanced to meet & was greeted with the usual salutations of friendship. they soon however crowded round our camp in a tumultuous manner yet acquired all my efforts to prevent their plundering the baggage in doing which one of them cocked his gun at me other jestures of hostility were made use of. no personal violence was however offered, but eventually they stole all our horses, plundered the party of a number of small articles and cut down our tent - when I inform you that my party thus surrounded contained but six soldiers you will readily understand the necessity I was under of avoiding hostility however grating it might be to my feeling, tacitly to submit to be plundered. Had I however previous to this approach been aware of their intention I do not doubt but I might have secured our property - surrounded as we were it would have been a wanton sacrifice of valuable lives to have fired upon them. and I expected every moment some outrage would be committed that would render the measure indispensable I thought so because I knew that the war parties of the Pawnees are remarkable for secrecy and

unpassable because they found us so near to their enemies & in their company. The loss of Horses without the means of purchasing other will prevent our prosecuting our Journey I have borrowed three horses from the Savages my Object in giving the Indian with this letter is to request that the Shan Boat may be detained until our arrival as three of the Gentlemen attached to her are previously sick & all of us very much worn down & exhausted

I have not the most remote idea that there was a measure of premeditated hostility on the part of the Pawnee nation. The chief of the Band appeared anxious to check their warriors and outrages are not unfrequently committed by war parties which are scouring the nation. So little apprehensive am I that nothing but the want of transportation prevents my pursuing our route to the Pawnee towns where I have no doubt we could obtain our property. I am anxious however that it restoration should be made under just imposing circumstances as will convince the Savages that the American flag protects its bearers in every situation

With great respect & Consideration
I am Colonel,
Yr ob Sr
Thos Biddle
Major U S Army

To Col: H Atkinson
Comdg 9 Mil: Department

8756

Lt. Col. A. Atkinson
Comy Genl Dept

Claiborne April 24th 1813.

His excellency Major General Jackson,

Dear Sir!

I have wrote you twice in regard of the payment of these men you authorised me to raise, and respecting their backs forrage and dead Horses, but, your absence from Nashville prevented me from receiving the advantage of your answer. The officers here seems disposed to do nothing without your positive orders, and an order from you to Colonel Reid or the Qr. Master would do away all difficulty. The men while in service drew scarcely any forrage owing to their being generally in the woods remote from any Fort or station, and when they marched station was generally unprovided for their supply. Horses thus fatigued without any thing to subsist on, broke them very much down and some have died though not so many as might be expected. To carry your orders into execution in raising the company I was obliged to become

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responsible for almost all their horses, and many of them after they received their pay ran off and left me to pay for their horses they or those that have staid are constantly at me for their pay of back forrage considering me as responsable. The poor fellows have earned their pay faithfully, and if you would be so good as to send me immediate orders for their pay of back forrage and dead and lost horses, you would lay us all under obligations to you that we would ever feel proud to acknowledge. If we are paid directly for our horses and forrage we will throw up our back rations although they are very considerable, that we may not appear to bear too heavy upon government. I hope your excellency will be so good as to write me immediately upon the receipt of this what the men and me are to depend upon in regard of the subjects already alluded to.

With my best wishes for your health I subscribe myself, your excellencies most obedient humble servant

Zachariah McGill

8758

25

BORNE.
APR 26
A.T.

His excellency Major Genl. A. Jackson
Nashville
W. Tennessee

Mail 3

Captain R. Gift's Corps
Lt. Col. Butler's Regiment of
Tennessee Volunteers to
date 28th June 1814

Adj. General's Office, Nashville,
April 24th, 1819.

Head Quarters
Division of the S. No. 3

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you the original proceedings of a general Court Martial, authorised by the following extract given by Lt. Col. Chambers, in a communication handed me since my return.

"Adj't Insp. Genl's Office,
August 21st, 1818.

Sir

You will please to take the earliest opportunity of bringing this subject to an investigation before a military tribunal, and forward, with the least possible delay, a copy of its proceedings to this office. I have the honor to be, &c.

Your obt. Servt.

By order (signed) E. Butler, Maj. Insp."

I enclose you, in addition thereto, two di-

8759

=vision orders, the latter of which places the subject before you in its true light.

The General's Aid-de-Camp should have given the reasons for disapproval of the sentences passed on those soldiers; the first is unsupported by evidence, there being no proof position of his being a deserter — the second sentence is in direct violation of positive law. But I wish to refer to another point which I deem most exceptionable: it is the constituting of the Court; you there find five members, and one of those made Judge Advocate, which incapacitates him from voting, as by martial law he is viewed as Council for the prisoner, as well as the U. States; and it is contrary to every principle of justice that a man's council should be his judge. The proceedings are however reserved for the decision of the War Department, where they properly belong, together with the orders, and this letter, that the Secretary

of
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8760

of War may properly understand the transaction. By order, I have the honor to be

Very respectfully —

Your ob. obt. Sert.

Robert Ould
Ad. General

Copy for Maj. General Dickerson

Brig General
D. Parker
A. I. Insp. Genl

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Copy to Brig. Genl. D. Parker
for General Jackson

1819

Adjutant General's Office
Nashville, 24th April 1819.

Head Quarters
Div. of the South

Division Order

The proceedings of a General Court Martial, organised on the 8th day of December 1818, by the order of Lt. Colonel Chambers, Comdg G. M. Department, having been forwarded to this Office, [redacted] in the absence of the Adjutant General, and submitted to the Commanding General — without bearing in the face thereof the authority for said Court; and no copy of said authority having been furnished from the Adjt & Insp Genls Office, the General believed it had emanated from this Office, until finding by an after examination of a Communication from Lieut Col. Chambers, that the authority was from the War Dept. it is therefore ordered that the Division

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order on that subject, signed by R. J. Easton, A. D. C. be rescinded, and that the original proceedings be forthwith forwarded to the Adjutant & Insp Genl's Office, for the decision of the Secretary of War, and the new Court organized under the said order be dissolved.

By order of Maj Gen. Jackson

Robert Butler
A. D. C.

Copy for Maj Gen. Jackson

Division Order.

April 24th 1819

for General Jackson

Washington April 25th. 1819.

Dear General,

I find from examination that there is no file of Papers from the Secretary of War in 1814 among your files in this office nor can I find any of your papers here relating to the Seminole War - Your letter Book which has the correspondence between you and General Scott is also not here; I therefore enclose you the letter of Mr. Rilleys -

I would beg leave to recommend that your papers should be collected together and properly arranged and to offer my services to aid in the execution of it. you will then be enabled to find at all times any papers you may desire - Those of the book then should be separated from the official papers which have accrued since your joining service, and those also separate which have grown out of your different American Frontiers together with private correspondence - this will be no difficult task and I trust you will readily see

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the propriety of it — at present your papers are arranged some how, thus at Carlisle and Murry at your house —

I enclose you the accounts and receipts for the repairing of your carriage —

Mr. Eaton sent for your letter Bearer an day before yesterday, and if your servant for them I shall direct the boy to his office —

I leave this letter open, expecting to hear from you —

The answer and copy of the first proceedings of the Rams Hill in the G. M. Department is postponed agreeably to your instructions; and shall be fully acted on by the numerous consul —

Mr. James Jackson has not yet arrived, and I wish your advice whether to commit him coming or run the risk of meeting him at Lewisburg.

I fear Mr. Carter is the second detachment sent up to the Bellents and and I believe he is now in your neighbourhood — If you see him

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please speak to him of the necessity for his accompanying me to Lemnper to draw that deed —

Capt. leave his Remarks on

your remarks as the subject of the jumbled Court Martial they accord with my wishes and I will arrange the business to your satisfaction —

25th April.

I enclose you a copy of Division Order and my letter to General Parker which will place you at ease (I sincerely hope) on the disagreeable subject —

I have a meeting head-quarters this morning — close all well.

Am bound to Mrs. Jackson

and believe me yours &c. R. Ewell Brig Genl

Genl. Genl Jackson

8764

Col. Butler
Cato Washington
April 23, 1848

Great Bend

26th April 1819

My Brother has left home for Louisville where he has very good Steam Boats & many small craft for the Yellow Stone & St Anthony. The Splendour of this expedition & the importance of these distant military occupations have attracted the public attention, and I have often thought that your presence at the point pow. this expedition would set out, Bell Fountain, would have added importance to the enterprize & your experience would have suggested many useful lessons.

I expect all things will be contracted by the middle of May. hoops, munitions rations &c at Bell Fountain. My Brother Col James Johnson has the transportation of all these matters & the Government. My Brother has also the supply

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of exations for the Orleans & adjacent Country.
under Contract with Col Gipson, & the deposits
under that contract will devolve upon that
agent of my Brother with my advice, and in
the change of the difficulty of the times as to the
circulating medium of the Country in a good
reason why the Gov't should be liberally in
advances of money, to enable faithful men
to perform their duty - The purchase for nearly
the whole year must, in the winter & Country,
be made in the winter & Spring, to secure
nothing to hazard - I have inflamed these
things to Col Gipson & have advised him,
that I have been compelled to raise funds
here by drawing Bills payable in Phia & City
of Washington between the 1st & 10th of June
which if not meet would be injurious to
my Brother & to the public service. I have very

little doubt but what the advances of money
quarter masters will be made as I
have also written to Mr Calhoun there is no
danger, in making the advances the provisions
are chiefly provided, and the best security is
given for the true performance of the Contract
I feel great anxiety to prevent any
inconvenience to us here on act of the
[illegible] to the army under your command
[illegible] relations, one object of this letter
as to [illegible] to drop Col Gipson a
is to [illegible] to put the advance out of doubts
calculated to
as you can spare of the times & of the
standing & former friendly of the Contractor
for my brother fed. your army at Orleans
during the war [illegible] Wardle. If you
should write the Sec of war you might do some
good by incidentally speaking of the necessity of
liberal support to those who risque so much

8766

in expence &c for the Cause of the Cecession

Wishing you happiness prosperity and

success I remain your sincerely

Ath: M: Johnson

Genl. Jackson

of the army.

Case will please

prepare a letter to his

Sister family & they

have the low pattonage

of the Company supplies

for the expedition

Genl. Jackson

Nashville Ten.

Dear Sir

I have

received your

letter of

the 20th ult.

in the

a blood Division may

be made, to enable

the supplies to be contracted

for under the contract of

Col. Lewis Johnston

was one of the contractors

& I have great confidence

that he will

be punctual for well of

expected from the family

A. J.

From Col R. Allen Johnston
to General Jackson

Chattaw Trading House
April 26th 1819

Col. Butler

Sir

The Bearer of this letter, John Foot a private, belonging to the 1st Infy has been stationed at this post, his time of service is nearly expired & I have thought proper to discharge him he has behaved himself well while at this place he has received his rations up to the 3rd May 1819

I have recd his Musket & battery Box & deposited them in this Store

Respectfully
Sir
Your obt. Servt
Benjamin Everett
acting Factor at the
Chattaw Trading House

8767

Col. Butler
Nashville
Tennessee

Free

Jno. Eaton
Secy. of State
Dfrs. 2 d. 1819.
Calls before Court
a settlement with me
discharged by Col.
Butler, in U. States Debt.

From
B. Everett
Factor &c —
April 26th 1819.
with John Foote
a soldier who was
discharged by Col
Brooks, see L. Book.

Eliza Miller
Oswego
Jan 9

Shepherdsville, Ten, 27th April 1809

Sir,

I have the time to report to you my arrival at this place to day - as I have been travelling from Fredericktown Md, without resting at any place I have concluded to remain here until Friday when I shall take the Stage for Nashville.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your obt Servt
Robert L. Gibson
1st Lt 4th Infy

Col Robert Butler
Adjt Genl U S Army
Wo Dept,

8769

Thomas J
24 Apr 1819

United States Service
"
Free

Colonel Robert Butler
Adjt Genl U S Army
Southern Division
Nashville, Ten

Mail

Ch. Johnson
Ad Austin
27th Mar 1819

0138

Thomas J.
24 Apr 1869

United States Service
Free

Colonel Robert Butler
Adj't Gen'l U S Army
Southern Division
Nashville, Tenn

Mail

Rec. Apr 27th 1869

Locust Grove April 27th 1819

Genl Andrew Jackson

Sir I contemplate starting to Nashville on Saturday next you will confer a particular favour if you will give me a letter of introduction to some friend in that place as I shall be an entire stranger I have at my disposal of making some purchases in that place should I be pleased I shall have no other kind of money to take with me but Jumper should be glad to hear from you think that will answer I am ashamed of coming over to see you but have so much to do that it will be out of my power I left my steel Book at the Store I brought certificates a list of the distroyed notes I left the rest of the mans put to Master the last reason that I told him of the payment of the money that I made you: will thankfully if you have an account of them to let me know the ballance. When I left the money with John H Smith for you I recolect there was a ballance. I rather think about $50 but am by no means certain, the last reason that I told him I believe I have paid you

8771

but I will render you an account of the reason. I have a very fine young mulow 2 years old I flatter myself he will make the finest horse that has been raised in the state. I should be glad to hear where the old horse is & whether there would be any chance to get him I rather think of had him again I would do with him. but that horse are very uncertain for the last year I had little time I thought he would have got more than mares there he could cover

I remain your to be yours
with respect respectfully
Pill Miggs

Sir I am astonished that I should have owed you so long but you must excuse as I have for some time been very much from home as with

Maj. Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nov. Dec. 1818 letters
April 1819 — Mentioning a balance
due A. J. of $[illegible]
to be kept — A. J.

New-Orleans
28th Apr. 1819.

My dear Sir,

Your friend Capt. Gadson has communicated to me certain circumstances of some importance to You and to all of us who feel interested in Your triumph over injurious calumny and whim, on his return from the Bay & St. Louis I intend to embody in the form of a deposition for Your.

The nation vicing properly the injustice done to Your - Mr. Lacoste & his abettors are sinking in the public opinion - their efforts now appear in their proper light, and Your defence before the very tribunals upon which they made their infamous report will be heard with increased pleasure & can not fail to cover them with godly scandal with confusion & disgrace - until the rest compels I hope that nothing may be drawn from Your generously condescending to notice them might confer consequence on their gratuitous & wicked attempts

Most truly Your

A. L. Duncan

Maj. Gen. A. Jackson

8773

APR
29

25

Maj. Genl. A. Jackson

Nashville
Tennessee

Franked
A. J. Donelson
28th Apl. 1819

Maj. Genl. A. Jackson

Nashville
Tennessee

Franked
A. L. Donelson
28th Sept. 1819

APR 29

25

Dear Sir Murfreesboro 30 April 1819

during my stay at the agency last winter, I empowered the cherokee emigrants to sell a lease of their improvements for three years unless the state of tennessee should find it necessary to make some disposition of the lands, at an earlier period, that being the time I proposed under my instructions to give the whole Nation to remove west of the mississippi,

I prevented sales in every instance from being made on lands that had been surrendered, and improvements paid for by the United States, and was careful in reporting them to the agent who had them leased under the treaty of 1817. and the distinction I drew between them & those I authorised to be leased, was that the U. States had authorised me to give a reasonable time for the whole nation to remove west of the mississippi in consequence of which I proposed three years, from which I conceived that the emigrants then present who had not removed nor did pay for their improvents, had a right either to stay the ~~the~~ three years or remove at their pleasure

That if the chose to remove no injustice could be done

8785

to those who chose to stay, and that the sales would go very far toward defraying the expence arising on the payment of improvements, one half of which was retained in every sale for the benefit of the U. States, and the ballance given to the emigrant either in money or Cloathing at their ~~the~~ option, and perhaps ~~there never~~ there never was a plan devised which had such compleat effect in preparing them for enrolling. Particularly the most leading characters, and I hazzard nothing in saying that it would have effected an entire exchange in less than two years. And it had the effect of bringing ~~in~~ quite a respectable class of Citizens into the notion the whole of which or very nearly so reside in this State —

But by this late treaty, about one half of the purchasers are liable to be driven off, and I had heard that you had orders to remove them immediately, if such should be the fact, which I hope may not be the case, I must beg your interposition in their behalf so far as you may judge discreet, indeed if you could take the trouble to mention the case to the Secy of I should have no doubt in his lenity

8786

So far as it could be used, I have already written him tho as he is from home it is probable my letter may not be answered...

The debts amounted in favor of the U. States to upwards, of 14,000$ the whole of which is well secured in notes with freehold security, and it is by that means ~~that~~ I am authorised to give them a preference over all other settlers in the nation, as men of bad character could not have given security — ~~of~~ fact many of them possess very considerable wealth & propose keeping stores, Ferries, Black Smith Shops, &c

I am preparing to leave here for the agency as fast, as I can, having been requested by the Sec'y of War to wind up my business in that quarter, and I am fearfull, that I will be absent on the arrival of the President of the United States, which I should very deeply regret. Pray write me on receipt of this and let me know your pleasure on its subject and =ter, as the case has already excited much interest in the nation, and I am fearfull will give

8786

me much trouble. I will thank you to advise me of the movements of the President, and what Route he will travel to Nashville, whether by the seat of Government or otherwise, by obtaining this information it Probably I might see him in the Cherokee Nation, where I should be extremely happy to see you with him

I have the honor to be with great respect your obedient Servt

Jos. M. C. Minn

Major General
Andrew Jackson

South side Milly road April 30th 1819

Sir

You have herewith a monthly return of the troops working on this end of the road, for April 1819.

You see the operations are carried on only by fifty Miscreants. We are destitute for shovels for which I procured a requisition early in March, long before I left the bay of St Louis for this Corps. I am informed that they are waiting at the Bay — I cannot not believe to expect them. If they had been sent by Red River as I have accounts for as many as supplying I should have had them long since; no doubt the work might have been done. Men cannot work entirely barefoot —

Your respect.

Lewis Wells

Capt R M Butler
A.D.C. Genl

A. A. Genl
Comdg Officer

8787

RECEIVED
JUL
13

FREE

Col. Robt. Patter

Adj. Genl.

Washville Tenn.

From Maj. Walker
Albany Oct. 30. 1840.

With this return
of the Troops
in Mt. Vernon
and complain of
his wants of clothing
among them.

Genl. A. Jackson

2 10 62 43

Received
Feb 1819

Dr. General A. Jackson in account current with

1815				
Feby.	7	To pd. Major Searcy on yr. acct.	$4000	—
March	10	" " yr. Note to the Nashville Bank	5000	—
April	7	" " by Dr. Jackson on yr. acct. in Huntsville for 6 yr. Section of Land	5445	81
		" " by L. S. for 8 Mares in Town of Florence	430	—
June	4	" " yr. Note to John Childress in Mobile Bank	650	25
	9	" " Mr. Jackson & Mr. Earle	30	—
Nov.	14	" " Capt. Gadsden & order	800	—
1816				
Jany.	3	" " pd. for 2 Mules	39	60
	4	" " for Negroe & order	850	—
		" " Major Abston & do	1883	—
Mar.	31	" Balance of acct. of Merchandize to this date in this acct. are included some cash payments & articles to be charged in the Freedom acct. of cash acct. stated away it also bears a credit of cash on		
		last acct. 29 Dec. 1817 $ 1158 —		
		Int. acct. to 1 Jany. 1818 — 93 30		
		A Repeir for yr. 1/3 of Mill — 166 62	3011	18¾
1		To pd. Joseph Sherrin & yr. order	500	—
		" " McLean & Stanford for printing Pamphlets	60	—
		" " Coleman & Jackson on acct. A. J. Donelson	290	45
		" " Acct. of Jackson & Hutchings acct.	199	85½
31		To Balance to New acct.	87	78 31
			$ 31968	38¾

and with Sol. Jackson & Company Nashville Ten. Cr.

		1878		
		Feby 1 By Bal. due you this date		$ 69 60 —
		19 By Cash rec. from Nashville Bank		4000 —
		30 By do rec. from A. Eaton in part payment of Note		1000 —
51		31 By do for Sundries 850 ; 180 — ; 30 . 80 ; 16 . 26 . 1480 ; 42 ; 12 ; 24		267 86
		July 1 By do rec. for N. Bank of J. Anderson		1000 —
		3 By do do for Martins Note		543 90
25		21 By dist. in Powder for Dr B Woods		16 75
		28 By Int. rec. this Mo. 460 — 14 . 50 ; 22 — ; 60 —		136 50
		Mar. 29 By rec. for N. Nile Bank on acct. J. Anderson		200 —
		31 By Int. rec. this Mo. ; 40 . ; 41 — ; 60 ;		140 —
60		April 2 By rec. for Mr. A. Eatons Note to you for Block		4000 —
		30 By Int. rec. this Mo. ; 32 . 40 ; 43 . 20 ; 10 . 80		86 40
		May 31 By do do ; 23 . 40 ; 33 . 69		57 09
		June 30 By do do ; 22 68 ; 3 . 20		25 88
		By Acct. of Greetman's Note to you		5220 —
		July 6 By Acct. of G. Bell Note to you		1000 —
		By rec. from Mr. Earl on acct. Money loaned Mr. L.		30 —
		21 By Int. rec. this Mo. $63 . 48½ ; 25 — ; 10 . 76		99 24
		Aug 31 By do do $18 . 25 ; 62 . 27		80 52
		Sept 21 By rec. from N. Bank		2000 —
184		30 By Int. rec. this Mo. 64 . 76 ; 45		109 76
		Oct 1 By rec. for Major Nicolas Acct. of Pay to this date		492 88
		10 By do for B. Bank		500 —
		31 By Int. rec. this Mo. ; 31 — ; 67 . 35 ; 60 — ; 16 . 40		173 75
—		Nov 30 By do do ; 45 — ; 11 . 25		56 25
45		Dec 31 By do do ; 31 — ; 10 . 60 ; 26 — ; 23 . 85 ; 12 —		132 [illegible]
85½		July 27 By do do		7 65
		By rec. Acct. of Wingfield's Note for cotton		2563 50
31		By rec. [illegible]		90 —
38		Mar 17 8790		$ 31968 38

Balance due Genl A. Jackson $8778.31

1st April 1849

E. E.

Aug 3 1819

Head Quarters 9th Mil: Department
St Louis May 3d 1819

Sir

I have received through Colonel Chambers the resignation of Lieut Lewis of the Rifle Regiment which I have the Honor herewith to inclose to you

I have the Honor to be
Sir Your Obedient servant

W. Rifsell. Brig. Gen.
Commanding 9th Mil. Dist

Colonel Robert Butler
Adjutant General

8791

Clerk's Off. 1849

From Genl. Daniel Parker

enclosing letter of Lola Chamley

and recommendation of Lieut.

Jno. Saml. H. Lewis which

is forwarded for consideration

25 May 1849

Letter filed

Dear Genl

28th April 1819

I permit me to give you a hearty welcome to the Bosom of your family & friends as I hear in good health, & your Victory over your Enemies, & the triumph of your friends, which we find to be much more in number & ability than your Enemies, wicked cows have generally short horns, & truth will always triumph while falsehood & ambition must sink into perdition from whence they first originated. you see in your late Knight that your friends are much more numerous than your enemies & are more able to support you than your opposers (who I set down as enemies to their country) are to hurt you, so I hope sir that you will not suffer your mind to be soured by what any of these Insinuations can do or say. for the more your sed are much more than those against you & you shall be held up. so long as you

8775

as you continue in your usual course. Truth & Righteousness will ultimately bear down all opposition. I cannot bear the idea of your resigning your command. It will be too gratifying to your enemies for this is what they desire, & it would be grieving to your friends, if you step out another will step in that perhaps we know nothing of & perhaps he may know as little of us, & may care less, we are acquainted with you & that acquaintance has created a confidence that we can have in no other man, so I hope that you will accommodate your friends by serving them at least a whole longer. I & since we have said so much about the Creek Prophet & his friends Arbuthnot & Ambrister, that Johney Bull begins to shake his head & smile, (& thinks as he did before the late war, that we are deceived) will perhaps raise a dust after awhile, especially if he thought he would not have you to contend with, upon the whole you belong to us (& I had like to have said) & you must serve us. I read a letter from John Pitchlynn two days past, he informs me that there will be a treaty with the Choctaws sometime this spring or summer & I expect that something

Mr Bird & Rights to Dr Brumbaugh, Capt Call & Capt Carter
If your opp of all

87.76

that something will be affected at it. as I understood some time past that two of the Chiefs were gone to Gallo-way the country offered them in Exchange for theirs & said if they were pleased with the country that the nation would make the Exchange contemplated

Son Benjamine has it in contemplation to settle on the Arkansas being Invited by Capt. Robt Citten-don who is appointed Secretary of that Territory to accom-pany him thither his Intentions are to obtain either the Surveyors place or the Receivers of Publick moneys this must be done by strong Recommenda-tions, as there no doubt will be many applications for Both of them, & I wish you if you think you would be justifyable in so doing to inclose to me such a character as you think he is deserving taking him into view from your first acquaintance till this present day he was then 17 years old I expect to say you shall & in the mean time consider me to be your affectionate friend &c. &c.

David Smith

NB Benj's Recommendation to be addressed to the President of the united States or such person as you think proper

Mr Benj Smith
If your
Mr Benjamin Smith, Capt Colb & Capt Citten
87.76

From Maj. Smith
to General Jackson
dated 28th April 1819

Charleston S.C. April 29. 1819.

Dear Sir.

The tribute of my humble pen I offer you. The enclosed Drama "The Triumph of Liberty" is the result of leisure moments. That it should have met your eye, is an honor which I did not at first anticipate and should it also meet with your approbation, I think a fund reward, when I only sought amusement.

I have ventured to touch a great and important national subject; but, not I assure you, without encountering emotions, which had often well nigh discouraged me from the prosecution of my design. It being accomplished, I now respectfully offer it for your perusal, & solicit you to confer upon me the favor to accept a copy at my hands.

The event which I have attempted to dramatize, is one, which, in common with the rest of my fellow citizens who feel like americans, I cannot but contemplate with peculiar pride, pleasure and delight. The brilliant success which attended it, could hardly fail to draw down upon you, the never ceasing hatred of the Enemies of our Country's glory: but little cause need it be, perhaps, of re-

gret

8777

to you or your Friends: coveting not the favours, you crave not the smiles of your country's foes. Assailed as you have been by the shafts of malice, envy & revenge, you have the pleasing consolation to reflect that you have faithfully performed your duty, that you have served your Country in the hour of peril, that you have preserved her rights unviolate. Into the tranquil walks of private life, you carry with you the respect, the love & gratitude of the virtuous and the brave; & when the names of your unnatural assailants shall be lost forever upon the ocean of time, your name & your splendid achievements will be remembered with enthusiasm and delight by remotest generations.

The storms of war are now hushed, the sunshine of Peace succeeds. Your sword, once the terror of our foes, hangs harmless in your hospitable Hall: you have lived to see it sheathed in honor, and your Country happy & free. Long Sir may you enjoy the blessings of health. Long, long may you continue to partake of those inestimable blessings which your gallantry, your courage and

8778

your unceasing zeal, have contributed to secure so permanently to Our beloved Country.'

With sentiments of the highest Respect, I have the Honor to remain Dr. Sir, your most obed.t & very humble Servant

John Blake White.

8778

25

Maj. Gen.l Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Ten.e

Private
G. B. White
Charlotte 29 Sept 1819
Accompanied with a
Commission
Instructions

Answered
Aug 19th 1819

General Buell
Sir

Saint Louis
29th April 1862

I am instructed by General Curtis to inform the resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Lewis of the 25th Regt which I hope may be accepted

I have the honour to be &c

J. Chadwick Assistant
Adjt Genl

H. General Buell
Commanding

8779

Treasury Dept
3d Auditor's Office
24 April 1819

Sir

I have received your letter of the 13th instant enclosing the receipt of the Cashier of the Nashville Bank for five hundred and fifty seven dollars and sixty cents deposited by Major General A Jackson, to the credit of the Treasurer of the U States, as the balance due by him — I regret that a trifling error has crept into the transaction and makes it necessary to return the receipt — the amount should have been $557 $\frac{66}{100}$ in place of $557 $\frac{60}{100}$, and rather than leave the Generals account open for the six cents I have deemed it more proper to send the receipt back for correction — you will readily perceive in this course only a disposition to meet the Generals wishes in having his accounts closed —

Respectfully
Your obt Servt
Richd Rayner Aud

Lt Col Robert Butler
Nashville
Tenn

8781

Treasury Dep.t
3 Aud. Office
FREE
P. Hagner

Colo Robert Butler

Nashville

Tennessee

Mail

From
P. Hagner
30 Oct. 1818

enclosing inclosed the
Catalogue of Books &c
Qua. Quartern Jo. Bibles &c
with a request to have
it. Collected &c.

Answered - Inclosing
Connecticut Claims
Cord Jenne

Treasury Dep.t
3rd Aud. Office
FREE
J. Hagner

Col.o Robert Butler

Nashville

Tennessee

Thomas P. Hagner
30th October 1830

Inclosing Accounts of the
Cattle of Indians, &c
Thos. Buchanan Jr. Esq.re
with a request to have
it collected &c.

Princeton Kentucky
Mar.ch 1st 1831
Received

Philadelphia April 30th 1819

Major Genl A Jackson

Dear General

On the 26th Inst.
I wrote a few lines to you by William Frost a regular
bred english Gardner who has been well recommended
and from what I can judge from conversation with him
am in hopes he will be found capable of whatever
he undertakes — I engaged him for you as Gardner
without any stipulation as to terms merely holding
out that on his own capacity and industry his success
and welfare depended — like others in his situation
of life required an advance to bear his expences
and had to give him 30 dollars on your account,

I have seen a Nashville Paper announcing
your arrival and the congratulations of your friends
and fellow citizens testified by a Public dinner,
it seems by the english Papers the english people are mad with the citizens
of N York, this city & Baltimore for the respect shewn
you — with best respects to your Lady I remain
with sincere respect & Esteem
Yours
Th Jackson

P.S. — If you want anything done here let me hear from you
J J —

8783

25

Major General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

PHIL
30
APR

Mail

Annals
Of: Oaklam
Apr 1819

25

Major General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

PHILA
30
APR

Mail

Genl Arnold
Dr: Sir
Philad 1819